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ABSTRACT

Detailed accounts of activities of 19 committees of the Social Science Research Council form the major portion of this annual report. In addition, the Council president's report summarizes the activities, trends, and goals of the Council in areas such as research planning, the improvement of research methodology, and the training of competent research personnel. The report indicates that during 1977-78, growth in international scholarly contacts and some collaborative research occurred. However, only a small number of scholars have undertaken specific cross-national comparative studies. Committees added during 1977 dealt with evaluation research, ethnicity, life-course perspectives in middle and old age, and mathematics in the social sciences. Other reports cover biological bases of social behavior, biosocial science, cognitive research, economic stability, gifted children, law and social science, mass communications and political behavior. Topics discussed include methodology of longitudinal research, childhood development, social indicators, sociolinguistics, television and social behavior, and work and personality in the middle years. Finally, reports of committees on training and development of research personnel are presented. (KC)

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SOCIAL
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ANNUAL REPORT
1977-1978

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THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL has as its purpose the advancement of research in the social sciences.

The Council is a not-for-profit corporation, governed by a board of directors. Some members of the board are elected or appointed by seven national scientific societies: the American Anthropological Association, the American Economic Association, the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Psychological Association, the American Sociological Association, and the American Statistical Association. In addition, several directors-at-large are elected by the board itself.

The Council seeks to advance research in the social sciences in a wide variety of ways: the appointment of committees of scholars to set priorities and make plans for critical areas of social science research; the improvement of research training through training institutes and fellowship programs; the support of individual research through postdoctoral grants; the sponsorship of research conferences, often interdisciplinary and international; and the sponsorship of books and other research publications that may result from these activities.

The Council's Committee on Problems and Policy periodically meets to review the membership and programs of some 30 working committees that carry out the Council's program. Members of these committees are selected solely on the basis of their interests and expertise; they are drawn primarily from college and university faculties, and need not be members of the board of directors. Each committee is assisted by one or more members of the Council's professional staff, who are themselves social scientists.

The headquarters of the Council, where most of its activities are administered, including its fellowship and grant programs, are located at 605 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10016. For cables the address is SOCSOENCE NEW YORK. The Council also maintains a Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators at 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT 1977-78

This introduction to the annual report of the Council provides an opportunity for the president to comment on a variety of broad and cross-cutting developments affecting the social sciences and the Council. Activities of the Council's committees are described in the next section of the report.

Associates and others acquainted with the Council know that I will be leaving its presidency when a successor has been appointed. Accordingly, I am using this occasion to review briefly some major developments over the past several years and to reflect on some issues relevant to the future development of the social sciences in general and the Council in particular.

Emerging from the bewildering social and intellectual climate of the late 1960s, the Council entered the 1970s faced with a broad range of issues—both substantive and administrative. These issues involved a clarification of the Council's role in the social sciences and may be designated as follows:

1. Integration of research planning and foreign area activities
2. Program development and diversification
3. Program orientation

A solid platform from which to launch a reexamination and possible resolution of some of these issues was the 1972 report of an *ad hoc* committee chaired by John M. Thompson. The board of directors appointed the committee in the spring of 1972 to advise the Council on its future relations with the Foreign Area Fellowship Program. Oc-

casioned by internal conflict on the nature and scope of the Council's commitment to foreign area studies, by an increasing substantive emphasis on problems of modernization and development—largely in the Third World, and by considerable dependence on a single source of support, the Thompson Report aired the issues and provided a basis for change. The linking of the Council's research planning and foreign area activities was the major challenge set forth in the Thompson Report.

INTEGRATION OF RESEARCH PLANNING AND FOREIGN AREA ACTIVITIES

Research planning, along with the improvement of methods of research and the training of competent research personnel, are long-established objectives of the Council. Planning has meant the critical examination of an area of investigation with a view to preparing and disseminating essential lines of research development. It represents a persistent effort of research scholars to appraise the state of a substantive area of knowledge (usually of cross-disciplinary interest); to clarify concepts and methods of approach; and to present a flexible agenda for the most desirable research to be done. The Council has had a proud history—spanning more than five decades—of significant contributions toward forging new areas of social science research through this planning process. However, with only a few notable exception, these planning activities were carried out by American social scientists dealing with materials, concepts, and methods that were mostly American, or at least Western, in origin and content.

Foreign area studies, on the other hand, were viewed by some observers—as the Thompson Report pointed out—as a “highly diverse and decentralized” collection of interests and approaches, loosely bound together by an intellectual

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concern to understand various aspects or the totality of a given foreign culture and society. The Report also noted that foreign area research by the end of the 1960s was developing in new ways: becoming more concerned than in the past with interdisciplinary and comparative research, as well as with problem and theory-oriented research. Simultaneously, many social scientists were absorbing non-Western concepts and data and were exhibiting an interest in testing models and hypotheses in non-Western situations.

During my tenure the Council has sought to bring research planning and foreign area studies more closely together and to further the intellectual integration of the two programs. In particular, this effort has involved greater substantive research planning in the foreign area programs and increasing international participation in all of the Council's research planning activities. Steady development has marked this effort.

The Council's work toward these goals has been part of a much broader, quite self-conscious effort on the part of many scholars to deparochialize the social sciences. A substantial segment of the American academic community had by this time adopted a truly international orientation; similarly, scholars from other nations and particularly those of the Third World have become increasingly competent in carrying out studies of their own and of other countries. Growth in scholarly contacts across nations and some collaborative research have resulted. The Council, along with the American Council of Learned Societies, has played a facilitating and leadership role in this development. During this past year, for example, some 200 non-American social scientists participated in the activities of the Council. This compares with a score or so at the beginning of the decade. Most of the substantive research planning committees as well as the foreign area committees now have non-American members, and all are increasingly sensitive to the perceptions

of scholars and data from other nations. Furthermore, each of the foreign area committees now engages in research planning, in addition to awarding fellowships and grants. It has been a slow evolutionary process; the progress of the various committees in research planning has been uneven, but the direction is firmly set.

The Council has been less successful in initiating research planning in specific cross-national comparative studies. Among the current committee programs, only the agenda of the Committee on Ethnicity, described on pages 13-14, can be said to be truly comparative in design. Both the difficulties and the potential of future work in comparative studies emerged in a discussion during the past year with the chairmen of the foreign area committees and at several meetings of the Council's Committee on Problems and Policy. While many scholars recognize the attractiveness of cross-national comparative research for developing generalizations beyond the boundaries of American society, only a relatively small number of them have undertaken such research themselves. Comparisons of the results of research carried out in different countries are increasingly frequent, however. Such comparisons may be the best that can be reasonably anticipated in the near future.

The Council seeks to encourage such comparisons. On the agenda for 1978-79 are two promising examples.

International stratification research. In a number of countries, social surveys of national populations carried out in recent years provide an empirical basis for comparative studies of social mobility and occupational attainment. Especially in the advanced industrial nations there has been an interest in how the quality and quantity of education influence the career patterns and income of individuals, as well as the distribution of wealth. These surveys are only one aspect, however, of a more general effort to understand the processes that determine occupational careers and the social and economic status

of individuals in a society. Through a sharing of the information gained from a number of the best national studies, social scientists might build a more complete understanding of social and occupational attainment processes. Not only would comparisons of similar studies in different countries offer a greater range of variation in important variables: they would also provide the opportunity for replication and cross-validation of certain crucial findings. Such comparisons could also lead to the improvement of new and ongoing data collection procedures.

The Council has initiated during the past year planning for a conference on social stratification processes and occupational attainment in Japan and the United States. Planning has also begun for another international meeting of researchers concerned with social stratification from a variety of countries including Japan, the countries of Western and Eastern Europe, and the Third World.

Comparative research on gender. As research findings concerning relationships among sex (biological), gender (social), and society continue to challenge widely accepted notions of femininity and masculinity, scholars are turning to cross-cultural and historical evidence in their attempts to clarify these relationships. The declining importance of traditional sex-typed differentiation in work and family roles in many societies has made these roles a fruitful focus for researchers attempting to analyze the dynamics of relationships between a society's gender system and its economic, social, and political structures. The growing body of empirical research on changing work and family roles in a variety of social and cultural settings which has resulted from these scholarly efforts makes this area of study ripe for comparative analysis and the development of theory.

During the coming year, the Council will bring together scholars who have carried out research on changing work and family roles in different societies and cultures to explore

possibilities for comparative analysis. Through a critical examination of changing roles in a variety of countries, it is hoped to increase our understanding of gender in society and to formulate hypotheses for research concerning the relationships between a society's gender system and its social, economic, and political structures.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND DIVERSIFICATION

Since 1972 significant progress has been made in expanding and diversifying the Council's program. This endeavor to advance research has been strengthened and extended through the appointment of a number of new research planning committees. Eight such committees existed in September 1972. Six of these had been appointed between 1959 and 1971 and two—on Cognitive Research and on the Comparative Study of Public Policy—were newly appointed in 1972. Two more research planning committees were established before the end of that year: the Advisory and Planning Committee on Social Indicators and the Committee on Work and Personality in the Middle Years. Since then, 11 new committees have been appointed to address a broad array of problems in research and social theory. The subject matters of these committees and the years of their appointment are:

- Television and Social Behavior (1973)
- Mass Communications and Political Behavior (1974)
- Law and Social Science (1974)
- Gifted Children (1975)
- Biosocial Science (1976)
- Social and Affective Development During Childhood (1976)
- Methodology of Longitudinal Research (1976)
- Evaluation Research (1977)

Ethnicity (1977)

Life-Course Perspectives on Middle and Old Age (1977)

Mathematics in the Social Sciences (1977)

Four of the eight research planning committees that existed in 1972 have now completed their activities and have been discharged. Thus, there are currently 17 research planning committees at various stages in carrying out their respective programs of work.

In addition to these committees, the Council's foreign area committees (sponsored jointly with the American Council of Learned Societies) both plan research on their geographical area and supervise research grant and/or doctoral fellowship programs. This major part of the Council's international work has also expanded over the past six years. There were six Council-based foreign area committees in 1972—on Africa, China, Japan, Korea, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Near and Middle East. New programs have since been developed leading to the appointment of a Joint Committee on Western Europe in 1975 and a Joint Committee on Southeast Asia in 1976. Besides these two new committees, the Joint Committee on South Asia (1970–) administered initially by the American Council of Learned Societies, was transferred to this Council in 1975.

Substantial progress has also been made in diversifying the sources of support for the Council's programs. Grants or contracts in 1972 came from ten different public and private agencies; the Council has since doubled this number. This diversification has made it possible for the Council to reduce its dependence on the support of the Ford Foundation. Funds from this source have declined from about 80 per cent of total funding in 1972 to less than 50 per cent this past year. Total assets of the Council have increased from \$8.5 million to about \$11 million during the same period.

PROGRAM ORIENTATION

Among the perennial issues that emerge with respect to attempts to advance social science research are the many and varied arguments over the merits and priorities of basic research versus policy-oriented research. In 1972 I fell heir to this argument, which may be described briefly as follows:

On the one hand, it is pointed out that the advancement of the social sciences and the choice of subject matters for research cannot be limited by the marketplace of public-policy needs; rather, they are best determined by requirements for the generation of knowledge—i.e., by recognizing the primacy of theoretical and methodological advances. On the other hand, there is the view that valuable research is best characterized by its utilization in dealing with practical problems—i.e., the pragmatic test is the “true” test of research. These are the extreme positions. A moderate view is that these approaches are mutually interactive; applied research may identify gaps in basic knowledge, and basic knowledge is essential for intelligent strategies to attack practical problems. The debate about science as an applied problem-solving activity poses a classic dilemma, and I will return to this issue in the next section.

The Council has been and under my presidency continues to be primarily concerned—both internationally and domestically—with fundamental or basic research and with longer-run issues rather than with applied or policy research and current problems. Although its work in areas such as cognitive development and sociolinguistics may have ultimate value in teaching Johnny to read, problems of reading did not provide the point of departure. Similarly, committee endeavors on work and personality in the middle years and on life-course perspectives on middle and old age are likely to be of value in providing some basic understandings requisite to rational policy making, although specific problems of

the "midlife crisis" and of "old age" were not and are not the *raison d'être* for the committees' deliberations.

On occasion, the Council undertakes activities at the request of government agencies (for example, see the committee reports on Television and Social Behavior, pages 50-51, and Evaluation Research, pages 15-17), but such endeavors are approved by the Committee on Problems and Policy because they are expected to provide data or materials for basic substantive or methodological developments and not for their immediate application.

The Council's research planning efforts may not lead to the resolution of important social problems, yet it is difficult to imagine that these problems could be addressed—let alone solved—without both the new knowledge and the means of generating it that such efforts may yield.

FUTURE

Influences of the social milieu within which the research enterprise exists and related pressures within the social sciences themselves will seriously affect the future of research developments and of the Council's role in those developments.

What are some of the current trends influencing the future of the social sciences?

In a time of financial stringency and an almost universal preoccupation with funding, social scientists generally and the Council in particular must carefully reconsider their usual sources of support—the government and foundations—and the conditions of that support.

Government agencies must take seriously the legitimate and intense pressures of egalitarianism. Where it is not possible to meet all of the demands on government resources, there is a decided likelihood that available funds may be distributed to a wide variety of claimants and that the

special needs of some might be dismissed as esoteric or elitist. Further, the wide gap between the supply and demand for research funds may lead to a solution which concentrates on visible domestic social problems with some promise of short-term payoff rather than the investment in activities which promise no immediate practical benefit and which at best may have potential only in the longer run.

Concomitantly, another but related issue emerges: the possibility of a steady increase of public participation in setting research priorities for government agencies. Participation in the research process—and particularly social research—on the part of an increasing number and variety of publics poses many problems. It will (or should) demand greater public understanding of science; it will (or should) require conflicting public interest groups and scientists to compromise their demands to achieve consensus; it will necessitate careful attention so that the shifts occasioned by political expediency will not deflect scientists from the major objectives of research. Too often, a social scientist will attempt to anticipate the preferences of funding agencies and tailor his research interests to these imputed or real preferences rather than seek support for his research interests. This approach to funding tends to politicize the subject matter (and the researcher), often leading to fadism and/or both advocacy and the defense of normative positions.

The identification of science with its practical uses places limits on the scope of inquiry and more often than not is counterproductive to the developmental growth of science. Too often the public and the policy maker do not (or cannot) distinguish between the content of science—as a body of knowledge and as a research methodology—and its utilization.

Private foundations seem also to be moving in the direction of policy-oriented programs. They appear to have increasingly shifted from an interest in fundamental research

to an emphasis on programs targeted at specific social problems. They too are experiencing financial stringency and tend to seek leverage and impact by limiting their areas of interest to concerns sometimes referred to as the "cutting edge" of major social problems.

The major funding sources of social science research generally and of the Council specifically—government agencies and private foundations—may thus be placing constraints on the future development of the social sciences.

The challenge to the social scientific enterprise and particularly to the Council is to encourage the generation of new knowledge and new methods of research. We have no magic formula or short cuts to the attainment of racial harmony, acceptable environmental quality, manageable population growth, prosperity, equity, justice, and human dignity. Knowledge-producing activities are not easily linked to utilization. Social scientific knowledge rarely has a close fit with the "engineering" model of utilization—in which the variables analyzed are subject to practical manipulation.

The "enlightenment" function of knowledge—to provide understanding (description and explanation)—is a model more consonant with the aims of fundamental research. In this view, the questions to be addressed, the order in which they are approached, and the methods to be employed are based on the requirements for understanding rather than for applications or policy usefulness.

In times when funding sources seek practical usefulness, social scientists tend to bend their research agenda to "useful" ends. To the extent that social science research and research planning are viewed and accepted as part of the political process, the very integrity of the endeavor may be weakened. "Usefulness" received strong encouragement during the period of the "relevance" demands of the 1960s; the preferences of many funding sources for policy-oriented research continue to support this tendency.

I anticipate no dramatic new goals for the Council; I foresee no immediate upheaval in its cardinal objectives. Nevertheless, the discipline of the balance sheet could lead to a steady erosion of the Council's ability to pursue its objectives effectively. The signs are already visible. Only a self-conscious determined effort, a firm commitment to the slow evolutionary development of the social sciences, will preserve the Council's unique role on behalf of its scientific constituency.

Such objectives are easy to espouse. To implement them, however, is a difficult and oftentimes severe task. In addition to reaffirming primary objectives, it may be necessary to re-examine the governing structure and staffing of the Council and the most appropriate activities to be carried out by the Council and by other institutions—both those which share its commitment to advance basic social science research and those which are more policy oriented.

Financial leanness, coupled with the unemployment and underemployment of social scientists, is a prominent feature of the future. I am not without hope, however, for the Council has a clear and successful record of accomplishments. Its access to judicious advice and decisions and its unique responsibility to facilitate interdisciplinary and international research aimed at a better understanding of human behavior and institutions provide a firm base for future developments.

ELEANOR BERNERT SHELTON

xx

Council Committees 1978-79

This section presents reports on the activities of Council committees during the 1977-78 academic year. Because of a recent change in the end of the Council's reporting year, from September 30 to June 30, these committee reports reflect only nine months of activity: October 1977 through June 1978.

The committees are grouped in five categories, indicating their central concerns. The first group of committees is engaged in advancing research on selected social science fields or topics through appraisal of needs and the planning and conduct of projects to meet them. The second group is concerned with the training, recruitment, and development of social science research personnel through fellowship or grant programs. The concerns of both these groups are shared in varying degrees by the committees in the third category, whose programs are focused on increasing knowledge of particular areas of the world. These area committees are jointly sponsored with the American Council of Learned Societies, and in one case also with the National Academy of Sciences. Other cooperative enterprises of the Council comprise the fourth category of committees. *Ad hoc* committees are separately listed.

RESEARCH PLANNING COMMITTEES

BIOLOGICAL BASES OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR, 1966-

Members 1978-79

DAVID C. GLASS, Graduate Center, City University of New York,
CHAIRMAN

PAUL T. BAKER, Pennsylvania State University

PETER B. DEWS, Harvard University

DANIEL X. FREEDMAN, University of Chicago

GARDNER LINDZEY, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral
Sciences (Stanford, California)

GERALD E. MCCLEARN, University of Colorado

STANLEY SCHACHTER, Columbia University

RICHARD F. THOMPSON, University of California, Irvine

Staff: LONNIE R. SHERROD

SUMMER TRAINING INSTITUTE

In continuation of its long-standing commitment to facilitating interchange between social and biological scientists, the committee has sponsored specially designed training institutes for social scientists nearly every summer since 1971. This year, the committee organized a Summer Training Institute on Neurobiology and Mental Illness, held at the Department of Psychobiology, University of California, Irvine, June 26 to August 4, 1978. The director of the summer institute was Mr. Thompson. The institute was designed to provide the 22 participants with an understanding of basic neurobiology, the neurobiology of mental illness, and clinical applications. Prior training in the biological sciences was not required. The institute was supported, as were most of the

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

preceding training institutes, by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). This was the last of the training institutes planned by the committee. A final report to NIMH is being prepared that will evaluate the various training institutes sponsored by the committee over the past eight years.

The following persons participated in the 1978 institute:

Postdoctoral

- MARILYN DORSEN, assistant professor of pediatrics and of psychiatry and human behavior, The Johns Hopkins University
GARY W. EVANS, assistant professor of social ecology, University of California, Irvine
ELLEN H. GROBER, assistant professor of psychology, Livingston College, Rutgers University
JOHN P. HOULIHAN, Veterans Administration Hospital (Brentwood, California) and assistant clinical professor of psychology, University of California, Los Angeles
RAY W. LONDON, President, Integrite Institutes Ltd. (Santa Ana, California)
JAMES J. LYONS, associate professor of psychology, Northeast Missouri State University
DELL R. MARCOUX, lecturer in linguistics, California State University, Fullerton
JAMES J. MCKENNA, assistant professor of anthropology, Pomona College
JANE E. PLATT, assistant professor of psychology and social relations, Harvard University
ANDREW J. SOSTEK, research fellow in the Unit on Perceptual and Cognitive Studies of the Biological Psychiatry Branch, NIMH

Predoctoral

- ANNE F. BRENNAN, Department of Psychology, University of Southern Florida

RESEARCH PLANNING COMMITTEES

- ALAN J. FRIDLUND, Department of Psychology, University of Mississippi
MARGUERITE GILBERT, Department of Psychology, Stephens College
JORDAN GRAFMAN, Department of Psychology, University of Wisconsin
BOB G. KNIGHT, Department of Psychology, Indiana University
KATHLEEN M. REDINGTON, Department of Psychology, Columbia University
MICHAEL B. REINER, Institute of Child Development, University of Minneapolis
JACQUELINE M. SHOHEI, Department of Psychology, California Graduate Institute (Orange, California)
STEVEN SPARTA, Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles
MITZI S. WHITE, Department of Psychology and Social Relations, Harvard University
WARD M. WINTON, Department of Psychology, Columbia University
RITA A. YAROUSH, Department of Psychology, University of Denver, and National Jewish Hospital and Research Center (Denver)

BIOSOCIAL SCIENCE, 1976-

Members 1978-79

- ELEANOR BERNERT SHELDON, Social Science Research Council,
CHAIRMAN
IRVEN DEVORE, Harvard University
ROBIN FOX, Rutgers University
DAVID A. HAMBURG, Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences
MELVIN J. KONNER, Harvard University
JANE B. LANCASTER, University of Oklahoma
ALLAN C. MAZUR, Syracuse University
ALICE S. ROSSI, University of Massachusetts
Staff: LONNIE R. SHERROD, DAVID L. SZANTON

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The committee is charged with critically considering human social patterns by examining recent research and theory on the biological roots of human behavior and by studying the behavior of other species. The committee did not meet during the year, but planning continued for its two current projects.

BIOSOCIAL BASES OF PARENTING AND OFFSPRING DEVELOPMENT

This project, organized by Mr. Konner, Mrs. Lancaster, and Mrs. Rossi, is designed to bring together what so far have been very different research traditions in the biological, social, and medical sciences bearing on parenting and offspring development. The goal is a constructive collaboration of behavioral science theory and research on human reproduction and child rearing with the medical and clinical fields concerned with the physical and emotional health of the young and their parents, in a cross-species, cross-cultural, and evolutionary perspective. With the support of a grant from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, three workshops are planned. The first workshop, scheduled for December 1978, will deal with cross-species variation in developmental timetables in pregnancy, birth and infancy, evolutionary changes in patterns of child-parent interaction, and their relationships to adult behavior. The second workshop will focus on the preschool child and concern itself with the social and psychological effects of the reduction in size of the nuclear family, decrease in average birth spacing, increases in sex and age differentiation in social experience, and the impact of social stress on individual development. The final workshop will attempt to summarize the key issues and formulate fresh interdisciplinary research strategies and paradigms for future work.

RESEARCH PLANNING COMMITTEES

SOCIOBIOLOGY AND KINSHIP THEORY

With support from the Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation, and in association with the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Messrs. DeVore and Fox are convening a small international conference, to be held in Paris in October 1978, on the application of kin selection theory to human kinship systems. Taking account of the gene replicas of an individual carried by related individuals, kin selection theory suggests that kinship systems, marriage and inheritance rules, altruistic or competitive behavior, and related social mechanisms may have a basis in the biological predispositions of the species as well as in the exigencies or cultural inventions of social living. This revision of Darwinian natural selection theory has important implications for the study of systems of kinship and marriage. The conference will bring together kinship and sociobiological theorists from anthropology, sociology, ethology, and other biologically oriented social sciences for intensive discussions of recent research.

COGNITIVE RESEARCH, 1972-

Members 1978-79

HERBERT L. PICK, JR., University of Minnesota, CHAIRMAN

AARON V. CICOUREL, University of California, San Diego

MICHAEL COLE, University of California, San Diego

FRANCIS H. PALMER, Merrill-Palmer Institute

NAOMI QUINN, Duke University

ELEANOR ROSCH, University of California, Berkeley

AMOS TVERSKY, Stanford University

Staff: PETER B. READ

During the year the committee planned a series of new activities to examine cognitive processes as they take place in important naturally occurring human activities. This work, which will begin in the fall of 1978, has received partial funding from the National Institute of Mental Health. The committee believes that the social context of a task can influence how it is structured and processed cognitively. The function of traditional cognitive processes, as they have been identified in the laboratory, is not clear with respect to many naturally occurring activities, such as performing music or participating in athletic games. A series of workshops and conferences has been planned to examine research relevant to cognition in practical activities and to consider new ways of conceptualizing and studying cognition in such situations.

Comparative analysis of intellectual behavior. A project has been initiated by the committee that is expected to provide new information concerning the evaluation of cognitive performance in different settings. In the winter of 1976, two interdisciplinary workshops organized by Mr. Cole were held at Rockefeller University which focused upon differential familiarity (across individuals and groups) with the content of tests and intellectual tasks and upon psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic aspects of tests and task situations. In addition to organizing these workshops, Mr. Cole has consulted with other researchers about the social organization of intellectual tasks. This work has produced a variety of materials concerning the factors that contribute to the acquisition of cognitive skills in different social milieus and to how individuals solve particular cognitive tasks in different situations. With funds from the Spencer Foundation, Mr. Cole is preparing a practicum, or resource volume, that will present the content of these workshops and consultations, summarize existing research on the comparison of cognitive skills in different situations, and examine the many methodological difficulties involved in such research. This volume should help re-

RESEARCH PLANNING COMMITTEES

searchers to avoid conceptual and methodological errors in designing research and to develop reasonable comparisons of intellectual performance across groups. It also should assist teachers and other practitioners with the interpretation of data on intellectual performance.

Longitudinal study of lexical learning. The committee has proposed several other activities designed to stimulate new research on cognition in practical activities. One such project concerns the use of new methods for the study of lexical learning. There is a need to encourage more research that employs frequent observations of a small number of children for periods ranging from six months to one year. This research requires the development and use of appropriate longitudinal methods and can lead to a better knowledge of how children acquire and expand their vocabularies. The committee proposes a series of workshops and consultations to develop appropriate methodological materials.

Spatial orientation abilities. The committee is planning several seminars where researchers will discuss with members of the committee new research on the nature, origin, and course of spatial orientation abilities. Many researchers have assumed that a basic understanding of the perception of distance and direction would lead automatically to an understanding of general spatial orientation. This assumption has not proven correct and new research is needed to integrate emerging knowledge from a number of diverse fields including architecture, cartography, computer science, and geography and to study how knowledge about distance and direction is stored, organized, and utilized.

Decision and inference making. The committee has noted a growing overlap of interest among anthropologists and psychologists in research on decision and inference making. Some anthropologists have gathered rich verbal data in natural settings to study the cognitive processes individuals employ to cope with extensive and complex information. Some

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experimental psychologists are investigating how individual decision makers modify basic reasoning processes in a variety of situations. In both disciplines there is the desire to construct psychological models which describe performance on naturally occurring cognitive tasks. The committee plans to hold a small exploratory workshop to merge the common interests of psychologists and anthropologists in this area and to begin discussion of new models for decision and inference making in natural settings.

Other activities being planned by the committee involve exploratory workshops to develop and critically assess new ideas for research on cognitive processes. Among the topics being considered for these workshops are memory in experimental and nonexperimental contexts, the role of language in tests of intellectual ability, and the perception of representational displays.

In developing its new program of activities, the committee is committed to developing an abstract schema of cognition in natural settings. As these projects suggest, this work will be accomplished through the careful analysis and discussion of cognitive performance in a variety of selected situations. Ideally, a categorization of higher order skills will emerge, together with the much needed development of methodological and analytical skills to study cognition outside of the laboratory.

PUBLICATIONS

The following publications resulting from committee activities appeared during the year:

PICK, HERBERT L., JR., AND ELLIOT SALTZMAN, editors. *Modes of Perceiving and Processing Information*. Hillsdale, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1978.

ROSCH, ELEANOR, AND BARBARA B. LLOYD, editors. *Cognition and Categorization*. Hillsdale, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1978.

RESEARCH PLANNING COMMITTEES

ECONOMIC STABILITY AND GROWTH, 1959-

Members 1978-79

BERT G. HICKMAN, Stanford University, CHAIRMAN
IRMA ADELMAN, University of Maryland
MARTIN BRONFENBRENNER, Duke University
OTTO ECKSTEIN, Harvard University
STEPHEN M. GOLDFELD, Princeton University
LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, University of Pennsylvania
FRANCO MODIGLIANI, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
GEOFFREY H. MOORE, National Bureau of Economic Research
(New York)
ARTHUR M. OKUN, Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)
RUDOLF R. RHOMBERG, International Monetary Fund (Washington, D.C.)

Subcommittee on Monetary Research, 1965-

ALBERT ANDO, University of Pennsylvania, COCHAIRMAN
BERT G. HICKMAN, Stanford University, COCHAIRMAN
WILLIAM C. BRAINARD, Yale University
JARED ENZLER, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
STEPHEN M. GOLDFELD, Princeton University
JOHN H. KAREKEN, University of Minnesota
JAMES L. PIERCE, University of California, Berkeley

Advisory Subcommittee on the MIT-Pennsylvania-SSRC Model, 1970-

ALBERT ANDO, University of Pennsylvania, COCHAIRMAN
FRANCO MODIGLIANI, Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
COCHAIRMAN
JARED ENZLER, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
BERT G. HICKMAN, Stanford University
LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, University of Pennsylvania
Staff: ROBERT A. GATES

The committee continued this year its research activities in the international linkage of econometric models and in monetary economics.

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INTERNATIONAL LINKAGE (PROJECT LINK)

This project involves the construction and operation of an econometric model of the world economy. The world model has been constructed by linking national and regional models which are built and maintained by research institutes in the United States and abroad. The system is used for ex-ante forecasts of world trade, activity, and prices and for simulation studies of the international transmission of economic fluctuations and inflation.

The annual summer meeting held on September 6-11 in Kyoto, Japan, was focused on new theoretical developments and improvements in the structural specification of the model, especially concerning capital flows, exchange rates, and commodity models. The spring meeting of the LINK group was held in New York on March 22-24. This was a working session on ex-ante forecasting with the system. Mr. Klein reported on the activities of the LINK group in "Project LINK in 1977," *Items*, 31/32 (4/1):13-15, December 1977/March 1978.

Requests for Working Papers and information about the project should be addressed to LINK Central, Economic Research Unit, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104.

The activities of Project LINK during the year were supported by the Bank of Japan, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the International Monetary Fund, and the National Science Foundation.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MONETARY RESEARCH

The subcommittee is continuing its support of small-scale projects in monetary economics, under the sponsorship of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. During 1978, the following scholars re-

RESEARCH PLANNING COMMITTEES

ceived support for independent research at their home institutions:

PAUL EVANS, Stanford University, "Monetary Uncertainty and Economic Activity."

JAMES GLASSMAN, Northwestern University, "Rational Expectations in the Theory of Aggregate Demand: Empirical Implications."

TRYPHON E. KOLLINTZAS, Northwestern University, "The Short Run Influence of Tax Incentives on Capital Spending and Short Run Optimum Tax Policy."

ROBERT G. LITTERMAN, University of Minnesota, "Bayes Priors and Kalman Filters in Multivariate Forecasting."

CATHY MINERS, State University of New York, Stony Brook, "Informational Effects of Monetary Announcements by the Federal Reserve on the Term Structure of Interest Rates."

DOUGLAS G. WALDO, University of North Carolina, "A Test of the Lucas and Fischer Supply Theories."

ETHNICITY, 1977-

Members 1978-79

CYNTHIA H. ENLOE, Clark University, CHAIRMAN

PIERRE-MICHEL FONTAINE, University of California, Los Angeles

RICHARD G. FOX, Duke University

SIDNEY W. MINTZ, The Johns Hopkins University

JUDITH A. NAGATA, York University

STEPHAN A. THERNSTROM, Harvard University

Staff: ROBERT A. GATES

The committee was appointed in March 1977 with the charge to focus its attention on the conditions surrounding the mobilization of ethnic groups in both industrial and developing societies. Its objective is to increase understanding of the social processes of ethnically diverse societies.

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The committee has developed a program to evaluate previous research and stimulate new work in this area. The program calls for a series of workshops, conferences, and working papers to clarify such analytic problems as the relationship between class and ethnicity, the resources that are essential for ethnic mobilization, the effects of mobilization on group identities and on intergroup relations, the impact of state policies on ethnic groups, and models of ethnic conflict resolution. To address these questions, the committee has planned three separate yet interrelated projects dealing with the following topics: ethnicity and state building; ethnicity and the international economy; and ethnicity and changing social structures. Each of these projects involves a number of small planning meetings, a larger conference to present the results of previous and current research on the topic, and the publication of a volume of essays.

The members of the committee have begun the preparation of a number of working papers exploring methodological and substantive issues involved in this program, such as how to compare ethnic groups across societies differing in their levels of economic development and how to deal with the complex interrelationship of class and ethnicity. As these papers are completed they will be discussed by the members and circulated among other scholars interested in the committee's work.

RESEARCH PLANNING COMMITTEES

EVALUATION RESEARCH, 1977-

Members 1978-79

ROBERT F. BORUCH, Northwestern University, CHAIRMAN

HOWARD E. FREEMAN, University of California, Los Angeles

EDWARD M. GRAMLICH, University of Michigan

RICHARD LIGHT, Harvard University

PETER H. ROSSI, University of Massachusetts

JOSEPH STEINBERG, Survey Design, Inc. (Silver Spring, Maryland)

HAROLD W. WATTS, Columbia University

Staff: ELEANOR BERNERT SHELDON

AUDITS OF SOCIAL EXPERIMENTS

Responding to its general charge to consider the compromises in research design and data quality necessitated by the conduct or management of field research, the committee undertook a year-long study of the effects of government audits on data quality and the conduct of field research. In fulfillment of a one-year contract with the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO), the committee will submit its report on August 1, 1978. The report surveys what is known from past experience about the effect of audits of data quality and the conduct of field research in the social sciences; identifies and analyzes alternative methods by which the GAO might meet its legislated responsibilities in ways less potentially detrimental to experimental design and research results; considers the general role of the GAO in social research; identifies some costs and benefits of audits for the researchers, the sponsor of research, and for the participants in social experiments; and discusses the role responsibilities of sponsors and researchers in the conduct of social research.

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OTHER PROJECTS

At its November and February meetings, the committee considered four other topics and activities that it might pursue upon completion of its project with the GAO.

Local level evaluation research. The committee noted that little attention has been paid to the quality of evaluation research conducted at the state and local levels of government and that while considerable efforts have been made to improve research concerning large-scale national programs, very little has been done to strengthen smaller-scale local programs. The committee is considering engaging in an assessment of the latter programs and offering suggestions towards improving the practice of evaluation research on them.

Theory and practice. The committee is also considering the assessment of the interrelationships between social science theory and social experiments. The degree to which social experiments are explicitly or implicitly based upon social science theory and knowledge needs to be clarified and the degree to which social experiments contribute to the development of social science theory needs to be examined.

Specifying the treatment. One problem facing evaluation researchers is how to conceptualize and disentangle the cluster of variables that comprises the program under review. The designers of a program may conceive of a particular variable as the treatment that they are delivering (e.g., training in particular job skills), while simultaneously viewing the rest of the program as a vehicle for delivering that treatment. However, it is possible that the delivery system *per se* has effects, which need to be specified and assessed.

Even after specifying the possible variables comprising the treatment cluster, the evaluator is faced with an additional set of questions concerning variability in the delivery of

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treatments. Once a program is designed, is it properly and uniformly implemented? Various aspects of the delivery system might result in weakening the intended treatment variables or in an increase in the "error variance" across treatment groups.

Nonparticipation and attrition problems. Evaluators may be confronted with the problem of low participation rates in the program under review, which may threaten the internal and external validity of the evaluation. That is, the evaluation design may call for particular numbers of people or organizational units to be assigned to particular treatments, but in the implementation of the design these numbers may not be achieved. Such a shortfall may hamper the evaluator's ability to detect treatment effects as originally planned, raise the spectre of differential recruitment of persons or organizational units, and endanger the ability to generalize from the data to the target population.

In addition to problems related to initial recruitment or participation rates, the evaluator faces the task of keeping participants in the experimental program throughout its life cycle. Attrition from the program—especially if systematic across treatment conditions—raises internal and external validity problems similar to those caused by low initial participation rates.

Although the potential dangers of nonparticipation and attrition are already well recognized, the committee believes that little systematic attention has been paid to these problems in the evaluation research field. A useful program could be designed to assess the current state of knowledge about these problems and to devise ways of preventing and compensating for the effects of nonparticipation and attrition.

The committee is specifying these projects more precisely and is exploring possibilities for obtaining general support for its further work.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

GIFTED CHILDREN, 1975-

Members 1978-79

ROBERT R. SEARS, Stanford University, CHAIRMAN

DAVID H. FELDMAN, Tufts University

JAMES J. GALLAGHER, University of North Carolina

HOWARD E. GARDNER, Veterans Administration Hospital (Boston)

DANIEL P. KEATING, University of Minnesota

JEAN LAVE, University of California, Irvine

HALBERT B. ROBINSON, University of Washington

Staff: ELEANOR BERNERT SHELDON

With funds from the American Psychological Foundation Rosen Bequest, the committee developed a five-year program of research planning and training in the study of giftedness. However, financial support for the program could not be secured. An *ad hoc* subcommittee composed of Messrs. Sears, Feldman, and Gardner was therefore formed to review the proposal and develop new initiatives. The subcommittee submitted a report to the full committee at its meeting in January 1978.

In its report, the subcommittee noted that it was uneasy with the conventional methods of identifying the gifted at early ages. The members pointed out that while precocity is often associated with later giftedness, it is by no means an infallible index, nor do all gifted adults show a history of precocity. Thus, an alternative approach would be to examine outcome variables in adulthood as criterion measures and then work backwards to "causal" factors and modifiers.

The subcommittee pointed out that there are many types of adult activity that can be characterized as having a few practitioners who are truly gifted. Attention was called particularly to such areas as musical composition, mathematics, biology, and the fine arts, in which it would be possible to identify a certain number of highly knowledgeable persons who themselves would also be exceptional practitioners. As a

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tactic for approaching the study of giftedness in a field, the subcommittee proposed that a panel of some highly skilled practitioners be formed to address the problem of defining the criteria of exceptional performance in that field and to provide guidance on questions concerning the origins and modifiability of giftedness. It was suggested that these consultants meet in conference with social scientists who have a good background in the substantive aspects of the field and experience in working with practitioners. The objective of these meetings would be to achieve an articulate summary of current knowledge on giftedness and to provide a baseline from which new research could be started.

As a result of the subcommittee's recommendations, the full committee later approved a new planning effort dealing with the study of giftedness in musical composition. At the same time the committee approved a second planning effort focusing on the concept of optimum periods for the establishment of particular learned skills.

GIFTEDNESS IN MUSICAL COMPOSITION

The committee intends to convene a study group of musical composers and researchers who have had considerable experience with musicians. The primary purpose of this group would be to study the development of musical ability and the training procedures that lead to successful achievement in musical composition.

By studying the life histories of several successful composers this group will explore the following issues: (a) How is musical talent *identified* and *differentiated*? Does a child who will be a composer have different talents from other music students? (b) What are the *personal qualities* of a future composer as compared with other music students or with students of other arts and sciences? (c) What is the formal or

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informal *process of selection* for composers? (d) What are the *criteria for successful achievement* in composition? How shared are they by members of the musical community? (e) What is the nature of the *social network of composers and critics*, and what role does it play in the development of talent?

OPTIMUM PERIODS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PARTICULAR LEARNED SKILLS

The committee also plans to convene a small study group of scientists from a number of disciplines to consider the hypothesis that optimum periods for the establishment of particular learned skills can be identified during human development. Throughout the history of psychology, major theorists have proposed that development be conceived as a series of more or less discrete stages differing from one another in important aspects that are both qualitative and quantitative in nature. Embryologists have determined that there are critical periods for the development of each organ. Within the central nervous system, the most important structures continue to evolve at least through adolescence.

The study group will be concerned with a number of questions—dealing with the idea of developmental stages and the “readiness” principle in human learning—that are of great importance for increased understanding of giftedness. Among these questions are: (a) Does a developmental stage define an optimum period for the learning of the behaviors associated with that stage? (b) If the individual does not learn a particular skill when ready to do so, will another behavior be learned that serves as a substitute for the unlearned skill and reduces the subsequent motivation to acquire it? (c) Are there optimum periods for the establishment of particular cognitive operations, and are these optimum periods attributable to maturational changes in the central nervous system?

RESEARCH PLANNING COMMITTEES

With respect to the gifted, the answers to these questions may throw new light on the interaction of the maturational and experiential components relevant to individual differences. In addition, greater knowledge of this interaction may provide bases for decisions concerning appropriate educational sequences for the gifted.

LAW AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, 1974-

Members 1978-79

LEON LIPSON, Yale University, CHAIRMAN
PHOEBE C. ELLSWORTH, Yale University
LAWRENCE M. FRIEDMAN, Stanford University
MARC GALANTER, University of Wisconsin
EDMUND W. KITCH, University of Chicago
SALLY FALK MOORE, University of California, Los Angeles
NELSON W. POLSBY, University of California, Berkeley
PHILIP SELZNICK, University of California, Berkeley
STANTON WHEELER, Yale University

Subcommittee on Legal Indicators, 1976-(Joint with the Advisory and Planning Committee on Social Indicators)

ALBERT J. REISS, JR., Yale University, COCHAIRMAN
ELEANOR BERNERT SHELDON, Social Science Research Council,
COCHAIRMAN
JACK LADINSKY, University of Wisconsin
RICHARD O. LEMPERT, University of Michigan
JAMES A. MCCAFFERTY, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

Staff: DAVID L. SILLS

The committee's basic program is supported by a grant from the Council on Law-Related Studies. The National Science Foundation is providing support for the committee's preparation of a state-of-the-art volume.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

AN OVERVIEW OF THE FIELD

During the year, the committee did not meet but individual members developed a series of chapter topics for a projected state-of-the-art volume that will encompass the field of law and society. This volume is being prepared as its major activity because of the committee's conviction that the time is ripe for an assessment. A field that has grown rapidly in a brief period of time is generally somewhat formless, and law and society is a good example of such rapid growth. Many people who work in the field are unaware of the closely-related work of others. There has never been a major attempt to evaluate and assess the achievements of the entire field, to inventory the knowledge that has already been garnered, to point out the gaps in this knowledge, and to propose new conceptual categories for the field. It is important to assess both what the law and social science enterprise has accomplished and—more importantly—what it has failed to accomplish.

Each of some 13 chapters will be written by an authority on the topic and will summarize what is known about the topic, the research designs that have been proven to be most effective, and critical needs for future research. In December 1978, the committee will meet with the contributors at a four-day editorial conference to review drafts and outlines for the volume. An integrated volume of papers is expected to be ready for publication by December 1979.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGAL INDICATORS

The subcommittee's work during the year was carried out largely through staff research. Staff developed reports on indicators concerning nonprofit organizations, corporations (both nonprofit and other), and legal services. An extensive collection of statistical time series concerning the operations

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of the Federal Trade Commission was also developed, and a study of the adjudicative process in the Social Security Administration was begun. The subcommittee will consider whether these time series appear useful for study of the penetration of law into social life.

In addition, the subcommittee supported research by Richard O. Lempert drawing upon the records of the probate court of Washtenaw County, Michigan. The intent of the project is to examine the usefulness of probate records for indicator purposes.

LIFE-COURSE PERSPECTIVES ON MIDDLE AND OLD AGE, 1977-

Members 1978-79

MATILDA WHITE RILEY, Bowdoin College, CHAIRMAN

PAUL B. BALTES, Pennsylvania State University

ORVILLE G. BRIM, JR., Foundation for Child Development (New York)

GLEN H. ELDER, JR., The Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development (Omaha) and University of North Carolina

M. BREWSTER SMITH, University of California, Santa Cruz

Staff: LONNIE R. SHERROD

The committee was appointed to use the life-course perspective to gain a deeper understanding of middle and old age. Working directly with selected ongoing longitudinal, cross-sectional, or historical studies, it is aiming toward an elaboration and specification of the life-course perspective through direct confrontation with the findings from these studies. At the same time, it is attempting to contribute to a fuller integration and interpretation of the findings and stimulate further research. Results of the committee's deliberations concerning these studies and of its continuing theoretical work in specifying the life-course perspective on

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

middle and old age will be prepared as working papers and as a final report for circulation to a wide range of scholars in order to stimulate interest in the field.

Among the substantive topics the committee is considering are intellectual functioning, sense of self, health and physical functioning, social networks and relationships, and/or work and retirement. A fuller discussion of these topics and the life-course perspective is given in the 1976-77 *Annual Report*, pages 1-16. As part of its program of activities, the committee—using consultants as needed—is convening topical meetings, summer seminars and workshops, and a small international conference. In addition, it is considering providing summer training workshops for predoctoral and postdoctoral students.

ISSUES IN SOCIAL HISTORY AND BIOMEDICINE

In order to identify possible issues and data sets in social history and in the biomedical sciences, the committee invited a number of consultants to a planning meeting in June 1978. The participants in the meeting were: Michael S. Gazzaniga, New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical College; Michael D. Gershon, Columbia University; Michael B. Katz, University of Pennsylvania; George M. Martin, University of Washington; John Modell, University of Minnesota; George A. Sacher, Argonne National Laboratory; and Maris A. Vinovskis, University of Michigan.

Biomedical scientists emphasized the need to study aging patterns of several biological systems from a variety of perspectives. A number of topics were discussed in the context of life-course analyses: the genetic control of aging, the evolution of longevity in different species, possible neural models of brain functioning that could be used in the study of aging, and the disruption of basic cognitive processes that results from the aging of the brain. Social historians explored

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several historical topics that have or could be analyzed from a life-course perspective: the timing of life events, the ability of individuals and families to cope with uncertainties throughout life, and how industrialization influences the life patterns of individuals. Problems associated with a life-course analysis of historical data were discussed, and the phenomenology of transitions was suggested as an organizing focus to life-course analyses. Several models were also considered for possible integration of research and theory from social history and biomedicine.

The work of the committee is supported by a three-year grant from the National Institute on Aging.

MASS COMMUNICATIONS AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR, 1974-

Members 1978-79

ELEANOR BERNERT SHELDON, Social Science Research Council,
CHAIRMAN

BEN H. BAGDIKIAN, University of California, Berkeley

LEO BOGART, Newspaper Advertising Bureau, Inc. (New York)

RICHARD A. BRODY, Stanford University

STEVEN H. CHAFFEE, University of Wisconsin

HERBERT HYMAN, Wesleyan University

F. GERALD KLINE, University of Michigan

THOMAS E. PATTERSON, Syracuse University

ITHIEL DE SOLA POOL, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Consultant: FORREST P. CHISMAN, National Telecommunications
and Information Administration

Staff: ROBERT A. GATES

THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA IN ELECTIONS

The committee was established to stimulate, plan, and coordinate research on mass communications and political

behavior during the 1976 election and, to a limited degree, during the 1974 election. The committee, which was funded by a grant from the John & Mary R. Markle Foundation, developed a coordinated set of research proposals for the 1976 presidential election. Through different research teams, the committee studied the media process from the formation of the media agenda (i.e., the content of the media) to the impact of the agenda on the American people.

Under committee sponsorship, a series of four volumes resulting from these activities is currently being prepared and is expected to be ready for submission to a publisher in the coming year.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The committee convened a planning meeting in order to consider whether there were further tasks that needed attention and, if so, what they might be. The participants were Messrs. Brody, Chaffee, Hyman, Kline, Pool, and Mrs. Sheldon from the committee and Jay G. Blumler (University of London), Jack Dennis (University of Wisconsin), Edie N. Goldenberg (University of Michigan), David O. Sears (University of California, Los Angeles), and Leon V. Sigal (Wesleyan University) as consultants. A wide variety of topics were raised that require more intensive research than they are now receiving. These topics are the role of the media in (1) political mobilization of groups and individuals, (2) information processing by individuals, (3) political socialization, and (4) the study of mass communication organizations as social institutions.

Throughout the group's deliberations the desirability and necessity of a general organizing context or framework was emphasized. In the previous work of the committee, electoral behavior of the media, political parties, candidates, and voters served to guide the selection of topics. At the planning

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meeting, members, while not wishing to abandon the study of mass communications during elections, expressed the need to broaden the scope of the committee's concerns beyond elections. The media's role in the "governability" or "workability" of political systems was suggested as such an organizing principle. An examination of governability might focus attention on the media's role in the legitimation of governments and policies, in particular in such trends as the decreasing importance of political party identification as a determinant of political behaviors, the eruption of nontraditional issues and groups into the political arena, and the increase in political alienation among various social groups.

MATHEMATICS IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES, 1977-

Members 1978-79

CHARLES TILLY, University of Michigan, CHAIRMAN
SAMUEL GOLDBERG, Oberlin College
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GERALD H. KRAMER, Yale University
KENNETH C. LAND, University of Illinois
MARC NERLOVE, Northwestern University
BARBARA H. PARTEE, University of Massachusetts
THOMAS W. PULLUM, University of Washington
FRANK RESTLE, Indiana University
WALDO TOBLER, University of California, Santa Barbara

The Council's work in mathematics is a continuation and extension of the work of the Mathematical Social Science Board (MSSB), which was established in 1964 as a successor to two Council committees, the first of which was appointed in 1952.

After year-long discussions with the MSSB, the Committee on Problems and Policy voted in the fall of 1977 to appoint the MSSB membership to a new Council committee on

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Mathematics in the Social Sciences. The new committee is developing a five-year program of activity. The program will focus on improving the effectiveness of mathematical and statistical work in the social sciences by organizing workshops, seminars, and conferences, and by facilitating publications and other forms of scholarly communication. In comparison with the previous activities of the MSSB, the program of the new committee will (1) stress greater collaboration between social scientists in disciplines that are mathematically relatively well developed and those in disciplines with relatively little mathematical sophistication; (2) give more attention to the varying needs of each discipline, as a function of the current quality and quantity of mathematically-based work in the discipline; and (3) seek a broader involvement of mathematicians, statisticians, and computer specialists in social science research and training.

METHODOLOGY OF LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH, 1976-

Members 1978-79

BURTON H. SINGER, Columbia University, CHAIRMAN

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JAMES J. HECKMAN, University of Chicago

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GREGORY MARKUS, University of Michigan

JOHN R. NESSELROADE, Pennsylvania State University

SEYMOUR SPILERMAN, Russell Sage Foundation

NANCY B. TUMA, Stanford University

HALLIMAN WINSBOROUGH, University of Wisconsin

Staff: PETER B. READ

RESEARCH PLANNING COMMITTEES

This committee completed its plans for two conferences to be held during 1978-79 which will advance the committee's major objective to encourage the development and dissemination of research methods for longitudinal studies. A conference on "Life Cycle Aspects of Employment and the Labor Market" will emphasize analytical techniques that capture the dynamics of change available in panel data on individuals. As the conference title suggests, these techniques will be described in the context of research on the development of careers throughout the life span and concurrent shifts in the labor market. Invited papers will review relevant research and methods in sociology and economics and will assess the usefulness of new analytical methods. A second conference will focus on "Analyzing Longitudinal Data for Age, Period, and Cohort Effects." Papers for this conference will explicate methods employed in a variety of substantive research areas for the identification and interpretation of changes related to maturation, unique historical events, and the accumulated experience of particular cohorts. These papers will include some new data analysis to illustrate emerging techniques, and a variety of models will be reviewed and evaluated. The increasing availability to social scientists of longitudinal data that include multiple cohorts suggests there will be widespread interest in the results of these conferences. The committee expects to make the papers and commentary from these meetings available to interested social scientists.

In addition to these conferences, the committee has explored other methodological topics, several of which will be the basis for new committee work.

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DESIGN, MEASUREMENT, AND ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES FOR INTERVENTION RESEARCH

The committee wishes to examine the methodological problems encountered in large-scale intervention studies, such as the Seattle-Denver Income Maintenance Study, the National Housing Supply and Demand Experiments, and the National Health Insurance Program. Published research from and commentary about the New Jersey Income Maintenance study suggest that the quality of data collected, the analysis of data, and the interpretation of findings in such studies can benefit from careful attention by social scientists who have special methodological competence and experience with similar data from other sources.

Intervention studies involve complex design and sampling issues and require analytical techniques that utilize fully both the experimental and panel features of such studies. Appropriate methods can be found in diverse areas of the social sciences and many techniques, especially analytical strategies, are still emerging. The most advanced methods, therefore, frequently are not available to researchers working with one specific intervention study.

The committee believes that the quality of intervention research, as well as longitudinal methodology in general, could be advanced by focusing the attention of small groups of social scientists upon some of the national intervention studies. It plans to organize several conferences, each to concentrate upon one such study or one set of problems common to several studies. Participants in these conferences will include staffs of the intervention research programs and social scientists who have worked with the types of substantive and methodological problems involved in the relevant studies. The intent will be to develop expert commentary upon the design, measurement, and analysis techniques employed, or about to be employed, in each study. In some

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instances, it may be possible to influence features of the research project. In other instances, commentary may serve to place findings from the studies in appropriate interpretive frameworks. If several of these conferences are organized, the committee will develop a series of papers addressing key issues in intervention research and compile a volume that will be of use in a wide range of intervention research studies.

TRAINING IN LONGITUDINAL METHODS

The increasing availability of data from large panel studies and the growing interest in life course questions have created a demand for appropriate methodological skills. In particular, analytical techniques have emerged in recent years that capture the dynamic information uniquely available in panel data. The need for training in these methods differs by discipline and by substantive research area. The committee is discussing various ways of disseminating these methods. One model is a summer institute where qualified faculty would communicate longitudinal methods within a limited context to students whose research interests and statistical levels would allow them to employ a variety of new techniques in a relatively short time. This training would include the application of methods to specific research problems and the use of appropriate computer programs to analyze relevant data.

WORKSHOPS ON THE INTEGRATION OF METHODS FROM THE NONSOCIAL SCIENCES

The committee believes that longitudinal research conducted in such areas as meteorology, astronomy, biology, and marketing display methodological techniques that could benefit the social sciences. It plans to hold a series of small workshops where this research would be presented and discussed.

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The committee's work has been supported for two years by a grant from the National Institute of Education. This grant will terminate in September 1978, and the committee is seeking other funds for the support of its ongoing activities.

SOCIAL AND AFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT DURING CHILDHOOD, 1976-

Members 1978-79

JEROME KAGAN, Harvard University, CHAIRMAN

JOHN H. FLAVELL, Stanford University

WILLARD W. HARTUP, University of Minnesota

MARTIN L. HOFFMAN, University of Michigan

CARROLL E. IZARD, University of Delaware

MICHAEL LEWIS, Educational Testing Service (Princeton, New Jersey)

MARIAN RADKE-YARROW, National Institute of Mental Health

LEE D. ROSS, Stanford University

THEODORE SCHWARTZ, University of California, San Diego

RICHARD A. SHWEDER, University of Chicago

ELLIOT TURIEL, University of California, Santa Cruz

Staff: PETER B. READ

This year the committee continued its study of new theory and research related to the development of social cognition and sponsored a seminar on the emergence of enduring affects in children. In addition, it planned several new activities for the coming year to encourage research which integrates social, emotional, and cognitive aspects of development.

SEMINARS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL COGNITION

Much recent research on topics such as role taking, empathy, and moral development has been based in a Piagetian

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view of cognition that is derived from children's experience with concrete objects. It may be, however, that the way children comprehend and contemplate social and emotional experiences differs from their cognitive processing of the physical world. Developmental patterns in social cognition may not parallel stages of cognitive growth with which we are familiar. To encourage the construction of new conceptions of social cognition, especially with respect to child development, the committee invited 11 social scientists to discuss relevant new research in small seminars held in California during the past year. In some instances, participants were researchers whose primary work was only marginally concerned with children's conceptions of social phenomena, yet each presented notions of cognition that offered new insights into the origins and growth of social cognition.

Among the topics discussed at these seminars were the methodology of assessing children's conceptions of social rules and relations (William Damon, Clark University); the nature of human inference processes (Amos Tversky, Stanford University); the function of "scripts" as knowledge structures (Robert Abelson, Yale University); and the development of causal attribution in children (E. Tory Higgins, University of Western Ontario). Other researchers who discussed their work with the committee were Albert Bandura, Stanford University; Thomas Berndt, Yale University; Roy D'Andrade, University of California, San Diego; Rochel Gelman, University of Pennsylvania; Stephen M. Kosslyn, Harvard University; Walter Mischel, Stanford University; and Eleanor Rosch, University of California, Berkeley.

SEMINAR ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENDURING AFFECTS IN CHILDHOOD

On December 3-4, 1977 the committee held a seminar focused on emotional development in children. Four psy-

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chologists were invited to discuss recent research, with particular attention to changes in the expression of emotions which occur in childhood and may evolve into more lasting individual traits. Alexander Thomas, New York University Medical Center, discussed his research, conducted in collaboration with Stella Chess, concerning the emergence and expression of behavioral styles or temperament. He presented a typology of these temperaments, derived from the longitudinal study of over 100 children. Aspects of temperament appear to have continuity from childhood into later life. This research has shown, however, that temperaments may interact in a complex way with both age and environment so that it is difficult to predict their persistence from one age period to the next. Norma Feshbach, Stanford University, described new measures of affective responsiveness that she has developed for a study of empathy in eight and nine-year-old children. She stressed the importance of distinguishing between the cognitive and emotional components of empathy. Edward Deci, University of Rochester, presented a model of motivated behavior and elaborated upon its implications for the emergence of behaviors indicative of self determination or depression. Seymour Feshbach discussed theory and research concerned with the ontogeny of anger and aggression. He commented upon processes of response discrimination and cognitive modulation which may influence the nature and persistence of these affective states.

Participants in this seminar offered considerable insight into the conditions which may cause feelings to become more enduring affective traits. Yet in most instances they could only point to the types of research that are needed. There is a paucity of both theory and empirical findings in this area of child development. The committee hopes that its future work will stimulate new studies in some of the directions suggested in this seminar.

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FUTURE PLANS

Conference on the acquisition of culture. During the coming year the committee will hold several small conferences, some of which will attempt to develop a view of child development that integrates social, emotional, and cognitive components. Mr. Schwartz and Robert A. Levine, Harvard University, have planned a conference on the acquisition of culture, which is intended to tap the renewed interest among many psychologists and anthropologists in studying processes by which an individual becomes a competent participant in a culture. Only a small number of empirical studies have addressed this issue, yet children can be valuable informants about their changing conceptions of daily events that gradually accumulate to comprise cultural competence. This conference will convene anthropologists and psychologists who possess data on children from various cultures, data that are relevant to processes of cultural acquisition. Working papers will be prepared and discussion is expected to focus upon topics for new research.

Seminars on the relationship between emotion and cognition. Existing research on the relationship of feelings to thought in adults indicates that there are many unresolved issues concerning the ways in which cognition can modulate, transform, and even stimulate affective experiences. In infants and young children, researchers can observe the simultaneous emergence of human emotions and cognitive processes. New research on the developing relationship between these two domains could contribute to a more general understanding of the interaction between emotion and cognition. The committee has asked over 20 social scientists to express in writing their views on the emotion-cognition relationship and to suggest avenues for new research with children. Messrs. Izard, Hoffman, and Kagan will plan several seminars based upon these comments. In these seminars

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social scientists with a range of research experience on emotions will attempt to formulate new conceptions of how emotion and cognition interact developmentally and will consider ways of encouraging new research on this important topic.

Conference on the measurement of discrete emotions in children. One obstacle to the growth of research on emotional development has been the lack of adequate measuring techniques for emotional behavior. A conference planned by Messrs. Hoffman and Izard will focus on techniques for the measurement of discrete emotions in children. It will bring together researchers who employ a variety of different methods to assess affective expression. Prepared papers and discussion from this conference will be edited into a resource volume for research on emotions in children.

Seminar on the development of the self. Mr. Lewis is planning a seminar to review research on the development of a self concept in children. Recent studies on the self in infants will be discussed and used as the basis to develop new conceptualizations of self development. Participants in this seminar will consider ways to encourage new studies of the emerging self to include children of varying ages in order to examine the effects of cognitive growth, social experience, and emotional development upon the self concept.

Projects planned by the committee this year express its desire to formulate issues in child development research that provide a consideration of social, emotional, and cognitive dimensions. This merger does not come easily and each project contains a predominant strand from the three domains. In the coming year, the committee will continue to encourage new theory and research that is based upon this integrated view of child development.

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SOCIAL INDICATORS, ADVISORY AND PLANNING COMMITTEE, 1972-

Members 1978-79

ALBERT J. REISS, JR., Yale University, CHAIRMAN
ERIK ALLARDT, University of Helsinki
JAMES A. DAVIS, Harvard University
RICHARD A. EASTERLIN, University of Pennsylvania
ROBERT M. HAUSER, University of Wisconsin
GUDMUND HERNES, University of Bergen
GARY G. KOCH, University of North Carolina
KENNETH C. LAND, University of Illinois
STANLEY LEBERGOTT, Wesleyan University
WILLIAM M. MASON, University of Michigan

Subcommittee on Criminal Justice Statistics, 1973-

ALBERT J. REISS, JR., Yale University, CHAIRMAN
ALBERT D. BIDERMAN, Bureau of Social Science Research
(Washington, D.C.)
ALFRED BLUMSTEIN, Carnegie-Mellon University
DON M. GOTTFREDSON, Rutgers University
LESLIE T. WILKINS, State University of New York at Albany

Subcommittee on Science Indicators, 1975-

GERALD HOLTON, Harvard University, CHAIRMAN
JONATHAN COLE, Columbia University
YEHUDA ELKAN, Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation (Jerusalem)
ZVI GRILICHES, Harvard University
DEREK DE SOLLA PRICE, Yale University
ARNOLD THACKRAY, University of Pennsylvania
HARRIET ZUCKERMAN, Columbia University

Subcommittee on Legal Indicators, 1976- (Joint with the Committee on Law and Social Science)

ALBERT J. REISS, JR., Yale University, COCHAIRMAN
ELEANOR BERNERT SHELDON, Social Science Research Council,
COCHAIRMAN

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

JACK LADINSKY, University of Wisconsin

RICHARD O. LEMPERT, University of Michigan

JAMES A. McCafferty, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
(Washington, D.C.)

Staff: ROBERT PARKE, DIRECTOR, Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators; ROBERTA BALSTAD MILLER; JAMES L. PETERSON; NANCY CARMICHAEL, LIBRARIAN

Under the guidance of the Advisory and Planning Committee on Social Indicators, the Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators continued to emphasize work on social reporting and development of the data base for social indicators. Support for the Center is provided by a grant from the Division of Social Sciences of the National Science Foundation. The Council's request for a multiyear renewal of this support was approved in May by the National Science Board. Specific activities of the Center were also supported by the Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the Department of Justice, and the Directorate of Scientific, Technological, and International Affairs of the National Science Foundation.

In response to the suggestion of the site visit team which the National Science Foundation convened to consider the renewal request, the Council submitted a supplementary request, also approved by the National Science Board, to enable the Center to undertake a planning project which will attempt to produce a coherent framework for the development of social indicators over the next decade. The project will encompass issues of the conceptual development of social indicators, the data base, and communication within the field. Planning is to be done through special subcommittees of the Advisory and Planning Committee. Heretofore the committee has made plans for the Center in light of devel-

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opments in the field but has not sought to prepare explicit guidelines for development of the field as a whole.

In the past year, the Advisory Committee began to discuss social forecasting and the role which the committee and the Center might play in its development. Other new activities for the Center include a conference on research uses of the National Longitudinal (Parnes) Surveys, and the establishment of a working group on the measurement of neighborhood quality. Two major government reports published during the year elicited responses from the Center; two chapters contributed by staff were published in a special issue of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, which is intended as a companion volume to *Social Indicators 1976*, and the Subcommittee on Science Indicators held a symposium on *Science Indicators 1976* in May.

TOPICAL SOCIAL REPORTS

The committee is commissioning a number of essays on social trends in the United States which will be published as a series of topical social reports. Written by leading social scientists, these reports will present and interpret indicators of change in important aspects of the society in a form which can be understood by an audience of nonspecialists. Authors have been asked to (1) present the basic trend evidence on their subject; (2) summarize what is known about the causes of change in the measures; and (3) discuss the consequences which may be attributed to changes in the figures. The series will include reports on social mobility, the socioeconomic status of blacks, political alienation, trends in the young adult years, and other topics.

The social reporting program is intended to stimulate development of new methods of social reporting and ways of organizing social reports along lines compatible with a scien-

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

tific understanding of society rather than with the administrative organization of government. While the program may, at some time, provide the foundations for an integrated, comprehensive social report, the committee has decided that to impose constraints of integration, consistency, and comprehensiveness at this time would be incompatible with the objectives of the program.

With the increasing activity of the program of topical social reports, the older program of commissioned review papers on certain underdeveloped social indicator topics receded in importance, and no new papers were commissioned. Submission of the final version of the review paper on the statistical properties of synthetic estimates, by Mr. Koch and his associates, Steven B. Cohen, University of North Carolina, William D. Kalsbeck, Research Triangle Institute (Research Triangle Park, North Carolina), and David Seidman, Rand Corporation (Washington, D.C.), is expected by the end of the year.

CONFERENCE ON THE NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS

The committee sponsored a conference on actual and potential research uses of the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience (NLS), also known as the Parnes Surveys, on October 14-16, 1977. Chaired by Mr. Hauser and funded by the Employment Research and Training Administration of the Department of Labor, the conference brought together researchers from economics, sociology, social psychology, and statistics to present and discuss suggestions regarding survey content, priorities for the analysis of NLS data, and analytical strategies for use on data from panel surveys such as the NLS. Members of the Council's Committee on the Methodology of Longitudinal Surveys were among the contributors to the conference.

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Begun in 1966, the NLS has been the joint responsibility of the Census Bureau and the Center for Human Resource Research of Ohio State University. Initially designed for research on labor market behavior, it has come to be used by researchers from several traditions within economics and from many social science disciplines, and has become a major resource for research on social change. Its usefulness for this purpose is enhanced by the recent decision of the Labor Department to support continued observation of the original (1966) cohorts of men 14 to 24 and 45 to 59 years old and women 14 to 24 and 30 to 44 years old, and to institute study of two new cohorts of men and women 14 to 21 years old in 1978.

A report to the Department of Labor on the proceedings of the conference, including the papers and memoranda which were presented, has been distributed. Another report, developing an agenda for research on the socioeconomic life cycle, has been prepared for publication by Center staff. This report includes an overview essay by Center staff and a selection of papers from the conference. A major review of NLS-based research, entitled "Research Uses of the National Longitudinal Surveys," was prepared for the conference by William T. Bielby, University of California, Santa Barbara, Clifford B. Hawley, West Virginia University, and David Bills, University of Wisconsin. It will be published in 1978 by the Department of Labor as part of its monograph series.

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE DATA FOR SOCIAL INDICATORS

The interest of the committee and Center staff in improving the data base for social indicators, and their belief that the planning stages of surveys present an excellent opportunity to do so, led the Center to call a meeting of social scientists in July 1977 to discuss social indicator uses of what

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

will become the annual Consumer Expenditure Survey (CEX). A report of the meeting's discussions which contained the recommendations of those attending was submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in the fall for its consideration in planning the annual CEX. These recommendations were later discussed with BLS staff, and some of the recommendations were adopted for the survey. Participants in the July meeting will be asked to provide BLS with further commentary on questionnaire content and coding as plans for the survey develop.

WORKING GROUP ON THE MEASUREMENT OF NEIGHBORHOOD QUALITY

The Annual Housing Survey (AHS) is one of several continuing survey programs of the federal government in which the Center has taken an interest because of the opportunities they offer for research on the measurement of social change. While the purpose of the AHS is to provide data on the nation's housing stock for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and other uses, the data can also be useful for social indicators and for other kinds of social science research. Since HUD and the Census Bureau, which conducts the survey, are in the process of revising the questionnaire, the Center organized a working group to make recommendations for revision of the section of the questionnaire dealing with neighborhood conditions and quality. At its first meeting in April, the working group made plans to present detailed recommendations to HUD in the fall of 1978 on how neighborhood quality might better be measured, and what research should be undertaken to improve the data. Following the meeting several members of the working group submitted proposals, which were subsequently funded by HUD, for research on perceptions of neighborhood quality.

RESEARCH PLANNING COMMITTEES

The members of the working group are Richard Berk, University of California, Santa Barbara, chairman; William T. Bielby, University of California, Santa Barbara; Norman Bradburn, National Opinion Research Center (Chicago); Robert Marans, University of Michigan; George Sternlieb, Rutgers University; and Franklin Wilson, University of Wisconsin.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE INDICATORS

Since its beginning, the Subcommittee on Science Indicators has been interested in the National Science Board's biennial effort to appraise the strengths and weaknesses of American science and technology. The Subcommittee was formed following a 1974 conference, sponsored jointly by the Council and the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, which reviewed the first volume in the series, *Science Indicators 1972*. The papers presented at that conference were published this year in *Toward a Metric of Science: The Advent of Science Indicators*, edited by Yehuda Elkana, Joshua Lederberg, Robert K. Merton, Arnold Thackray, and Harriet Zuckerman, (New York: Wiley-Interscience, 1978). In May 1978, the Subcommittee on Science Indicators sponsored a review symposium on the third volume in the series, *Science Indicators 1976*. The symposium provided a forum for the discussion of the intellectual and technical issues involved in the measurement and analysis of changes in science. Symposium presentations considered the content, data quality, and measurement problems in *Science Indicators 1976* and also broader questions of the criteria used in appraising the state of American science. Academicians, congressional staff, and members of the science policy community in Washington discussed these papers at the symposium. The Center hopes to publish the papers as a special issue of a journal.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS

On October 29-30, 1977, with support from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), the Subcommittee held a conference of those who participated in the Center's 1975 workshop on criminal justice statistics to review the research done since the workshop. Discussion focused on victimization surveys, decision making in the criminal justice system, and deterrence research. A report to LEAA summarizes the highlights of the discussion and of the nine papers presented.

Roland Chilton, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts, in residence at the Center as a postdoctoral fellow in criminal justice statistics in 1976-77, is continuing work on his book-length report on the history, purposes, and operation of national programs producing statistics on crime and persons accused of crimes. Copies of the draft report were furnished to the U.S. Department of Justice, the Committee on the Judiciary of the U.S. House of Representatives, and the General Accounting Office to aid them in their consideration of proposals for a Bureau of Justice Statistics.

The publication of *Social Indicators 1976* revealed that the Subcommittee's draft of a model social reporting chapter on criminal justice and related areas had substantially influenced the design and content of the "Public Safety" chapter of *Social Indicators 1976*. The Subcommittee is now considering ways to develop a model chapter incorporating both text and data display.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGAL INDICATORS (JOINT WITH THE COMMITTEE ON LAW AND SOCIAL SCIENCE)

The subcommittee's work during the year was carried out largely through staff research. Staff developed reports on

RESEARCH PLANNING COMMITTEES

indicators concerning nonprofit organizations, corporations (both nonprofit and other), and legal services. An extensive collection of statistical time series concerning the operations of the Federal Trade Commission was also developed, and a study of the adjudicative process in the Social Security Administration was begun. The subcommittee will consider whether these time series appear useful for study of the penetration of law into social life.

In addition, the subcommittee provided research assistance to Richard O. Lempert for his work with the records of the probate court of Washtenaw County, Michigan. The intent of this project is to examine the usefulness of probate records for indicator purposes.

THE LIBRARY AND NEWSLETTER

The library's collection of books, journals, reports, and unpublished papers provides a resource for researchers from all parts of the world, as well as for the staff of the Center. Foreign visitors to the library this year included researchers from Japan, Korea, Mexico, the Soviet Union, and Switzerland.

Issues of *Social Indicators Newsletter* were published in December (#12) and May (#13). Distributed on request, the *Newsletter* is currently being sent to approximately 4,000 addresses in the United States and abroad—largely to people in federal and local government and in universities, private research organizations, and international agencies.

STAFF CONSULTATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

The Center and its staff continued to provide a focus for communications in the international, interdisciplinary social indicators community. During the past year members of the staff have been consulted by, among others, the head of the

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

Social Indicators Development Programme of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, representatives of the Korean Bureau of Statistics, and researchers from the University of Tokyo and the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union. Center staff also led a discussion on social indicators for a group of international participants sponsored by the International Statistical Programs Center of the Bureau of the Census.

Staff members are frequently asked to provide information about social indicators and to represent the interests of social indicators researchers through participation in conferences and professional meetings. For example, during the year, members of the professional staff have taken part in the Secretary of Labor's Invitational Conference on the National Longitudinal Surveys, the Family Economic Behavior Seminar sponsored by the American Council of Life Insurance, an external review panel on plans for altering the Annual Housing Survey sponsored by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, a meeting on the federal government's response to the urban fiscal crisis sponsored by the Economic Development Administration, the National Urban Policy Roundtable sponsored by the Academy for Contemporary Problems, meetings of the International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology, an NSF-sponsored invitational conference on cataloging and dissemination of machine-readable data files, the Census Bureau's conference on Issues in Federal Statistical Needs Relating to Women, and a conference on social indicators concerning youth.

Mr. Parke chaired the Joint Ad Hoc Committee on Government Statistics, the Committee on Government Statistics of the American Sociological Association, and the Social Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association, and served on the Committee on Population Statistics of the Population Association of America. Mrs. Carmichael chaired

RESEARCH PLANNING COMMITTEES

the Social Sciences Group of the Washington, D.C. Chapter of the Special Libraries Association. Mrs. Miller was a member of the panel on Science Education Indicators of the National Science Foundation's Directorate for Science Education, and she also served on the Technical Advisory Group on Urban Economic Development for the U.S. Conference of Mayors. David Seidman, who recently left the Center staff after nearly four years of service, was a member of the Advisory Committee of the Program for the Study of Dispute Resolution of the University of Southern California.

CONCLUSION

The Committee and Center staff have continued to focus their activities on the development of social indicator data bases, the analysis of indicators, and on social reporting. The program has consisted of sustained activities, guided by the ongoing subcommittees, and delimited projects, such as the NLS conference and the working group on measurement of neighborhood quality. While maintaining this core program, the Center looks forward to the additional task of planning for the development of the field. This planning effort is expected to be of use to the broader social science community. It is also expected to assist the committee and its subcommittees by making explicit the framework within which they carry on their activities.

PUBLICATIONS

The following publications resulting from committee and Center activities appeared during the year:

BIELBY, WILLIAM T., CLIFFORD B. HAWLEY, AND DAVID BILLS. *Research Uses of the National Longitudinal Surveys*. University of Wisconsin Institute for Research on Poverty Report SR-18. Madison, Wisconsin: Institute for Research on Poverty, 1978.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

CENTER FOR COORDINATION OF RESEARCH ON SOCIAL INDICATORS. *A Research Agenda for the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience: Report on the Social Science Research Council's Conference on the National Longitudinal Surveys, October 1977.* Washington, D.C.: Social Science Research Council, 1978.

ELKANA, YEHUDA, JOSHUA LEDERBERG, ROBERT K. MERTON, ARNOLD THACKRAY, AND HARRIET ZUCKERMAN, editors. *Toward a Metric of Science: The Advent of Science Indicators.* New York: Wiley-Interscience, 1978.

PARKE, ROBERT, AND DAVID SEIDMAN. "Social Indicators and Social Reporting." In American Academy of Political and Social Science, *Annals*, 435:1-22, January 1978.

PETERSON, JAMES L. "Research on the Socioeconomic Life Cycle." *Items*, 32(2):27-31, June 1978.

SEIDMAN, DAVID. "Public Safety: Crime Is Up, But What About Punishment?" In American Academy of Political and Social Science, *Annals*, 435:248-267, January 1978.

SOCIOLINGUISTICS, 1963-

Members 1978-79

ALLEN D. GRIMSHAW, Indiana University, COCHAIRMAN

DELL HYMES, University of Pennsylvania, COCHAIRMAN

CHARLES A. FERGUSON, Stanford University

CHARLES J. FILLMORE, University of California, Berkeley

SHIRLEY BRICE HEATH, University of Pennsylvania

HUGH MEHAN, University of California, San Diego

JOEL SHERZER, University of Texas

Staff: DAVID L. SZANTON

MULTIPLE ANALYSIS PROJECT

The Multiple Analysis Project (MAP), supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation and directed by

RESEARCH PLANNING COMMITTEES

Mr. Grimshaw, was the committee's major activity during the year. The project has provided researchers with detailed data from a filmed social interaction sequence for analysis from a variety of theoretical perspectives. The current participants in the MAP are listed in the 1975-76 *Annual Report*. Earlier technical difficulties have now been overcome, and a number of linguistic, sociolinguistic, and sociological analyses of the discourse structure of the filmed interaction are now under way. Plans are being developed for a conference to review both the methods and findings of the project.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Editorial work is continuing on a planned volume, "Language Use and Language Behavior," resulting from a committee sponsored conference on individual differences in language ability and behavior, held at Asilomar (Monterey, California) in November 1976.

Prompted by a concern with both the theoretical aspects and possible applications of an ethnography of speech in the United States, two new projects were submitted to potential funding agencies, but at the close of the year support for them had not yet been secured.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

TELEVISION AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR, 1973-

Members 1978-79

STEPHEN B. WITHEY, University of Michigan, CHAIRMAN
LEO BOGART, Newspaper Advertising Bureau (New York)
AIMÉE DORR, University of Southern California
HERBERT J. GANS, Columbia University and Center for Policy Research (New York)
HILDE T. HIMMELWEIT, London School of Economics and Political Science
IRVING L. JANIS, Yale University
JACK M. MCLEOD, University of Wisconsin
CHESTER M. PIERCE, Harvard University
PERCY H. TANNENBAUM, University of California, Berkeley
Staff: ROBERT A. GATES

The committee was appointed to identify new research directions that, on the basis of its assessment of the current state of research on television and social behavior, appeared to be needed and promising. The committee's work has been supported by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health that expires in August 1978.

FINAL REPORT

As its final report, committee members and others are preparing a volume of essays for publication by Lawrence Erlbaum Associates in 1979. The papers draw upon concepts and research domains within various disciplines and attempt to show how these concepts might be enriched by their application to television and its interrelationships with social behavior. The editors of the volume are Messrs. Withey and Abeles; the authors and their topics are:

RONALD P. ABELES, "Main Themes in the Committee's Deliberations"

RESEARCH PLANNING COMMITTEES

- STEPHEN B. WITHEY, "An Ecological, Cultural, and Scriptwriter's View of Television and Social Behavior"
- IRVING L. JANIS, "The Influence of Television on Personal Decision Making"
- HERBERT J. GANS, "The Audience for Television Research"
- JACK M. MCLEOD, "On the Nature of Mass Media Effects"
- AIMÉE DORR, "When I Was a Child, I Thought as a Child"
- LEO BOGART, "After the Surgeon General's *Report*: Another Backward Look"
- CHESTER M. PIERCE, "Social Trace Contaminants: Subtle Indicators of Racism in Television"
- SHERRYL BROWNE GRAVES, "Psychological Effects of Black Portrayals on Television"
- GORDAN L. BERRY, "Television and Afro-Americans: Past Legacy and Present Portrayals"
- PAUL M. HIRSCH, "An Organizational Perspective on Television"
- HILDE T. HIMMELWEIT, "A Comparative Perspective on Television Research"

ENTERTAINMENT FUNCTIONS OF TELEVISION

The collection of papers prepared for the conference on the entertainment functions of television (October 1975), edited by Mr. Tannenbaum, will be published in the spring of 1979 by Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. The central theme of the volume is the psychological and social psychological nature of entertainment and its consequences.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

WORK AND PERSONALITY IN THE MIDDLE YEARS, 1972-

Members 1978-79

ORVILLE G. BRIM, JR., Foundation for Child Development (New York), CHAIRMAN

PAUL B. BALTES, Pennsylvania State University

JANET Z. GIELE, Brandeis University

DAVID A. HAMBURG, Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences

ROBERT L. KAHN, University of Michigan

JACK LADINSKY, University of Wisconsin

ROBERT A. LEVINE, Harvard University

GARDNER LINDZEY, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (Stanford, California)

MATILDA WHITE RILEY, Bowdoin College

Staff: LONNIE R. SHERROD

The committee was appointed to stimulate and develop research on relationships between work and personality during the middle years of life. It has been funded by a three-year grant from the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) and a series of yearly contracts from the National Institute on Aging (NIA), both of which expired in May 1978.

The committee has served as a center for the exchange of information among the increasing numbers of social scientists working in the area and has been corresponding with many interested scholars both in the United States and in other countries. These scholars have received annual reports on the committee's activities and bibliographies of unpublished and published materials relevant to the middle years.

WOMEN IN THE MIDDLE YEARS

Opportunities for the discussion of issues relating to women, work, and personality in the middle years were

RESEARCH PLANNING COMMITTEES

provided by a year-long seminar meeting once a month at Brandeis University (from January 1977 to May 1978) sponsored by the committee and led by Mrs. Giele. Mrs. Giele is preparing for publication in the fall of 1979 a book-length monograph summarizing the study group's deliberations and offering suggestions for future research.

The seminar consisted of a continuing group of 14 scholars supplemented by consultants chosen for their expertise on the subject matter of the particular session. The core participants were: Mrs. Giele, chairman; Lise Vogel, assistant to the chairman, Brandeis University; Lotte Bailyn, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Rosalind Barnett, Brandeis University; Grace Baruch, Brandeis University; Anne Carter, Brandeis University; John P. Demos, Brandeis University; Carol Gilligan, Harvard University; Carolyn Heilbrun, Columbia University; Hilda Kahne, Wheaton College; Jean Baker Miller, Boston University; Malkah Notman, Beth Israel Hospital (Boston); Samuel Osherson, Massachusetts Mental Health Center (Boston); Joseph Pleck, University of Massachusetts; Kristine Rosenthal, Brandeis University; Barbara Sicherman, Radcliffe College; and Beatrice Whiting, Harvard University.

CULTURAL PHENOMENOLOGY OF ADULTHOOD AND AGING

Under the direction of Mr. LeVine, a group was convened at Harvard University on October 13-16, 1977 to consider adulthood and aging from an explicitly phenomenological perspective. Despite the growth of cross-cultural research literature on adulthood and aging, psychological anthropologists who have done research on adult roles and personality in diverse cultures and who might have been expected to make informative contributions have rarely examined from a life-course perspective their intensive data on family life, personal transitions, and the experience of

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

individuals in roles defined by age, sex, kinship, and occupation. The study group, composed of psychological anthropologists and others, undertook such an examination of their own data for comparative discussion and analysis. The focus was on the self as represented in cultural and personal systems of ideas and on the temporal integration of parenthood, work, and retirement in the life course.

Those presenting papers to the study group were Jean Briggs, Memorial University, Newfoundland; Waud Kracke, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle; Robert I. Levy, University of California, San Diego; Paul Riesman, Carleton College; Marjorie Shostak, Cambridge, Massachusetts; and Hiroshi Wagatsuma, University of California, Los Angeles. In addition to the authors of papers, the meeting was attended by Mr. Demos; Cora DuBois, Harvard University; Horacio Fabrega, Jr., University of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Giele; George W. Goethals, Harvard University; David Gutmann, Northwestern University; Tamara Hareven, Clark University; Bernice L. Neugarten, University of Chicago; John Peterson, Massachusetts Department of Elder Affairs; Mrs. Riley; Victoria Steinitz, Harvard University; Beatrice B. Whiting, Harvard University; and Ronald P. Abeles, Social Science Research Council. A summary of the study group's deliberations was published by Mr. LeVine in *Items*, 31/32 (4/1): 1-5, December 1977/March 1978.

NEW DIRECTIONS

Over the past few years, the committee has slowly developed the perspective that the division of the life course into childhood, adulthood, and old age is arbitrary and that it might hinder the study of developmental processes, especially when they do not neatly coincide with those divisions. This reevaluation led to the committee's recommendation to the Council that it be disbanded after the completion of its

RESEARCH PLANNING COMMITTEES

ongoing activities and be replaced by a new committee with an explicit life-course orientation. It should be noted that this decision does not signal any waning of interest in the midlife period or in the relationships between work and personality. On the contrary, it was recommended that these topics and others be included within the subject matter of the successor committee. The new Committee on Life-Course Perspectives on Middle and Old Age (1977-) is described on pages 23-25.

COMMITTEES ON TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH PERSONNEL

GRANTS TO MINORITY SCHOLARS FOR RESEARCH ON RACISM AND OTHER SOCIAL FACTORS IN MENTAL HEALTH, 1972-

Members 1978-79

BERNARD M. KRAMER, University of Massachusetts, Harbor Campus, CHAIRMAN

RODOLFO ALVAREZ, University of California, Los Angeles

JAMES P. COMER, Yale University

CORA BAGLEY MARRETT, University of Wisconsin

MARIAN RADKE-YARROW, National Institute of Mental Health

Staff: ROWLAND L. MITCHELL, JR.

Until 1977, minority scholars were able to apply for special postdoctoral grants for research on racism and other social factors in mental health. This program, now terminated, was supported with funds provided by the Maurice Falk Medical Fund and was designed to assist the research activities of young scholars from minority populations, especially American Indians, Blacks, Chicanos, and Puerto Ricans.

The committee did not meet during the year but continued working on plans for one or two meetings of committee members and others to consider issues in the design of research in ethnic and racial relations, and to explore indigenous perspectives in studies of racism and mental health.

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SOCIAL SCIENCE PERSONNEL, 1933-

Members 1978-79

ROBERT ZEMSKY, University of Pennsylvania, CHAIRMAN

RICHARD D. ALBA, Cornell University

CYNTHIA H. ENLOE, Clark College

HOWARD E. GARDNER, Veterans Administration Hospital
(Boston)

OTTO N. LARSEN, University of Washington

JUDITH R. SHAPIRO, Bryn Mawr College

HAROLD W. WATTS, Columbia University

Staff: ROWLAND L. MITCHELL, JR., DAVID L. SILLS

The committee has been responsible since its appointment for furthering the Council's broad interests in the development of social science researchers and for administration of the Council's Research Training Fellowship Program, which has been variously supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, and the Carnegie Corporation of New York. This was the second year in which the program was supported entirely by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation.

Postdoctoral research training fellowships are offered to social scientists for training beyond that usually offered in doctoral programs in their own disciplines, to prepare them for innovative research in the social sciences. Fellowships may be held at any stage of the scholar's career subsequent to completion of all requirements for the Ph.D. degree. Advanced training in research in another discipline has, in recent years, been the usual program of a fellow, but acquisition of special technical skills or intellectual contact with scholars whose orientation is radically different from that of the applicant may be more desirable for some individuals. Promise of original contributions to the advancement of the social sciences and the prospect that the proposed additional

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COMMITTEES ON TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

training may enhance the fulfillment of that promise are the criteria of selection.

The committee awarded 10 research training fellowships for periods of 9 to 12 months for tenure during 1978-79, as listed on pages 147-148.

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

AFRICAN STUDIES, 1960-

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1978-79

STEVEN FEIERMAN, University of Wisconsin, CHAIRMAN

DAN BEN-AMOS, University of Pennsylvania

ABDALLA S. BUJRA, Council for the Development of Economic and
Social Research in Africa (Dakar)

JOHN M. JANZEN, University of Kansas

PAUL M. LUBECK, University of California, Santa Cruz

AUGUST H. NIMTZ, JR., University of Minnesota

DIANN H. PAINTER, Wellesley College

STANLEY TRAPIDO, Oxford University

MARCIA WRIGHT, Columbia University

Selection Committee, International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program for Africa, 1974-

DIANN H. PAINTER, Wellesley College, CHAIRMAN

RENÉ A. BRAYMANN, University of Washington

ABDALLA S. BUJRA, Council for the Development of Economic and
Social Research in Africa (Dakar)

BENNETTA JULES-ROSETTE, University of California, San Diego

PAUL H. RIESMAN, Carleton College

MARCIA WRIGHT, Columbia University

Screening Committee, 1973-

MONIQUE GARRITY, University of Massachusetts, Harbor Campus

IVAN KARP, Indiana University

GAYLE H. PARTMANN, Oakland University

TIMOTHY C. WEISKEL, Williams College

Staff: MARTHA A. GEPHART

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

As in past years, the committee's work was supported primarily by a grant from the Ford Foundation. This year the fellowships and grants were also supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities with a matching grant from the Ford Foundation.

RESEARCH PLANNING ACTIVITIES

During 1977-78 the committee brought one ongoing project—on cultural transformations in Africa society—to fruition. The committee's other research planning efforts were focused on four new projects which had been chosen in light of its assessment of social science and humanistic research on Africa. They are medicine and society, the political economy of Africa, the politics of the common people, and the relationships between verbal and visual arts.

Cultural transformations in African societies. The culmination of the committee's project on cultural transformations in African societies was an international research conference held on January 11-15, 1978, at Belmont, the Smithsonian Institution's Conference Center in Maryland. The conference was organized and chaired by James W. Fernandez, Princeton University. Papers presented by African, American, and European scholars examined theories of culture change; social change and local idioms; regional variation in African literature; the culture of health, disease, and healing; and popular and political culture.

Medicine and society. Research on health and illness in Africa has been extremely uneven, in terms of both quantity and quality. The two largest bodies of research have focused on traditional ethnographic subjects related to health and on the practical problems of introducing biomedicine in an African setting. The goal of the committee's project, which is being organized by Messrs. Janzen and Feierman, is to point out directions for the integrated study of health,

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

illness, and therapy, taking into account the layman's view within Africa, the biological context, and the framework of therapeutic institutions.

Two bibliographies have been prepared and will be ready for publication in the fall of 1978. One is a comprehensive work intended for reference, while the other, more selective and annotated, is designed to guide researchers. During the next several years the committee will sponsor a series of small conferences which are intended to clarify directions for the integrated study of health, illness, and therapy in Africa. The topics of these five meetings will be the history of pluralistic medical systems, disease and social change in colonial Africa, causality in African medical systems, conceptions and practices of health and illness, and therapy and its management. A statement outlining the intellectual issues to be addressed in each is being circulated among interested scholars and practitioners. Efforts will be made to involve individuals concerned with health policy in Africa in the intellectual development of the project.

The first two meetings are planned for November 1978 as committee-sponsored panels at the annual meeting of the African Studies Association to be held in Baltimore, Maryland. One panel, on the history of pluralistic medical systems in Africa, will examine interrelations among a range of therapies through time and attempt to explain changes in the relative importance of alternative therapies. The goals of the second panel, on disease and social change in colonial Africa, will be to summarize what is known about relationships between disease patterns and changes in the forms of economic organization and political control and to outline research that needs to be done.

Political economy. Work on this project was initiated with a review of recent and ongoing research on aspects of political economy in Africa. The committee solicited information from interested scholars about their current and future re-

search and the issues they believe deserve attention. A concern expressed in many of the responses was the need for more systematic analyses of conceptual and empirical links between international and local aspects of political economy. During the past year, the committee held planning meetings to explore substantive themes around which workshops and conferences might be organized to address systematically international-local links in African political economy.

The beginnings of a research planning agenda on political economy emerged from these meetings. The initial focus of the project will be on the internal and external effects of the penetration of capitalism in Africa. During the coming year, a series of meetings is planned that will enable the committee to define areas of study and to identify potential participants for subsequent committee-sponsored activities. The meetings will be organized around specific topics with participants preparing papers that will be circulated in advance. The first two meetings will be concerned with the role of multinational corporations in the development of African economies and with the development of indigenous bourgeoisies. Correspondence has been initiated with African and European scholars who are doing research on these topics, and planning meetings will be held in Africa to forge working relationships with those scholars. A long-term goal of the project is the formation of an international and interdisciplinary working group on African political economy whose task will be the integration of existing materials, the identification of gaps and weaknesses in knowledge, and the stimulation of new research.

Politics of the common people. On the basis of suggestions made by participants in a May 1977 planning workshop on this topic, the committee has planned an international research conference to be held in the United States in November 1978. The objectives of this conference are to conceptualize and analyze the emergence of the common

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

people in Africa and the range of their political behaviors in response to a variety of conditions. Invited papers will examine the politics of the peasantry and the working class in the context of world economic systems and of African national leadership.

Relationships between verbal and visual arts. Students of the verbal and visual arts in Africa have increasingly emphasized the need to study these two art forms as interrelated symbolic systems that actually exist in society in addition to viewing them as two distinct modes of expression as most scholars have done in the past. It is in response to this need that the committee has initiated the project on relationships between verbal and visual arts in Africa. The objectives of the project are to develop theoretical frameworks and methodological principles for the study of relationships between the two art forms in Africa, and to encourage current and future research in specific African societies to utilize these theories and methods.

Work on the project, which is being organized by Mr. Ben-Amos, began with the preparation of a bibliography. A planning workshop was held in April 1978 to discuss theories and methods. The participation of several scholars of the arts in other world areas laid the groundwork for possible cross-cultural studies. The committee plans to sponsor an international research conference within the next two years, including scholars who reside in Africa or are currently conducting field work there, as well as scholars who may have relevant data from previous research but who have not analyzed them in this way. The goal of the conference will be to present new empirical research as well as to refine theory and method.

ADVANCED TRAINING INSTITUTE

Planning went forward during the year for the second in a series of advanced training institutes being sponsored by the

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

committee to provide training and experience in the use of quantitative methods and computer applications for African social scientists. This second institute will be held in Nairobi during July 1978. It is being organized by the Institute for Development Studies of the University of Nairobi, and the participants will be scholars from universities and research institutes in eastern and southern Africa.

GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR RESEARCH

At its meeting in March, the committee reviewed 46 applications for grants for research and made 13 awards. The recipients and their topics are listed on pages 155-156.

REGIONAL RESEARCH SEMINARS

The committee continued its program of support for periodic regional meetings of African specialists with awards to the Kansas Regional Seminar and to the Southeastern Regional Seminar on African Studies.

INTERNATIONAL DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

A total of 85 applications was received in the 1977-78 fellowship competition. The Selection Committee met in March and made 11 new awards, as listed on pages 148-149.

PUBLICATIONS

As a result of the activities of the committee, the following publications were issued during the year or are in preparation:

BERRY, SARA S., editor. "Inequality in Africa: The Uses of Class Analysis." Papers from a conference held October 6-9, 1976, in preparation.

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

SHACK, WILLIAM A., AND ELLIOTT P. SKINNER, editors. "Strangers in African Societies." Berkeley: University of California Press, in press. Papers from a conference held October 16-19, 1974.

CONTEMPORARY CHINA, 1959-

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1978-79

JOHN WILSON LEWIS, Stanford University, CHAIRMAN

BURTON PASTERNAK, Hunter College, City University of New York,
VICE-CHAIRMAN

CYRIL BIRCH, University of California, Berkeley

PAUL A. COHEN, Wellesley College

ROBERT F. DERNBERGER, University of Michigan

MERLE GOLDMAN, Boston University

VICTOR H. LI, Stanford University

RICHARD SOLOMON, Rand Corporation (Santa Monica, California)

MARTIN K. WHYTE, University of Michigan

Subcommittee on Research on the Chinese Economy, 1971-

ROBERT F. DERNBERGER, University of Michigan, CHAIRMAN

ROBERT M. HARTWELL, University of Pennsylvania

DWIGHT H. PERKINS, Harvard University

THOMAS G. RAWSKI, University of Toronto

BENJAMIN WARD, University of California, Berkeley

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

Screening Committee, International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program for Asia, 1973-

STEPHEN V. BEYER, University of Wisconsin

BRUCE CUMINGS, University of Washington

SUSAN MANN JONES, University of Chicago

RICHARD P. MADSEN, Harvard University

SUSAN K. MATISOFF, Stanford University

MARGARET A. MCKEAN, Duke University

DONALD K. SWEARER, Swarthmore College

JEAN TAYLOR, University of Wisconsin

SYLVIA D. VATUK, University of Illinois

Staff: ANNE F. THURSTON

The committee, whose programs are supported by the Ford Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities unless otherwise noted, met in October and March.

GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR RESEARCH

At its March meeting, the committee awarded eight grants for research on contemporary and Republican China, as listed on page 157.

The Subcommittee on Research on the Chinese Economy, which met in January, recommended that three grants be made for analytical research on the modern Chinese economic system. These awards were approved by the committee, and the recipients are listed on pages 157-158.

CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, AND TOPICAL SEMINARS

Partial support is being provided by the committee for a conference being organized by Susan B. Hanley, University of Washington, and Arthur P. Wolf, Stanford University, on historical demography and family history in East Asia. This

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

project is also receiving support from the Committee on Studies of Chinese Civilization of the American Council of Learned Societies and from the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies. Involving Asian, American, and European scholars, the conference will synthesize the results from a number of research projects concerned with the relationship between family organization and such demographic variables as fertility, mortality, and migration. Moreover, considerable attention will be given to the development of comparable methodologies which can overcome problems resulting from different and sometimes idiosyncratic measures. The prospectus for the conference was developed at a planning meeting held on January 20-22, 1977 at Stanford University. The conference is scheduled to be held on August 20-25, 1978 at Wadham College, Oxford.

Following the September 1976 planning seminar which he organized on industrial technology and social change in contemporary China, Richard Baum, University of California, Los Angeles, has continued to develop plans for a workshop on technology transfer to China. As part of the preparation for this meeting, Mr. Baum is directing the compilation of a comprehensive bibliography on the subject. The workshop, which has received support from the Henry Luce Foundation and the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China as well as from the committee, will be held in January 1979. Presently entitled "Industrial Science and Technology in the PRC: The Implications for U.S.-China Relations," the workshop will bring together academic China specialists, industrial engineers, and government-oriented policy analysts to review the prospects for technology transfer to China.

In the summer of 1976, the committee supported a seminar on Chinese cities in an agrarian context, organized by Mrs. Jones. Based upon what was learned at the seminar, Mrs. Jones has developed plans for a conference on the

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

problem of how, in early modern China, rural-urban relations were maintained through the medium of informal networks or formal organizations that span urban and rural areas. The conference, to be supported by a new grant from the committee, will be held in August 1979.

With the support of the committee, Mr. Li will convene a workshop on Chinese legal studies in Cambridge, Massachusetts in August 1978. The purpose of the workshop is to lay the groundwork for a systematic study of law and the economy in contemporary China; the participants, for the most part, will be teachers of Chinese law. The workshop will immediately follow a research conference in Cambridge on the state and law in traditional East Asia, supported by the American Council of Learned Societies.

In January, the Subcommittee on Research on the Chinese Economy sponsored a conference on regionalism and economic development in China and India, chaired by Mr. Hartwell. A conference is being planned for January 1979 on East Asian economic development, which will be organized by Ramon H. Myers, Hoover Institution (Stanford, California).

REGIONAL SEMINARS

The committee continued its program of support for regional seminars on modern China, initiated in 1971-72 to give China specialists located at relatively isolated colleges and universities opportunities to participate in scholarly discussions with their colleagues. Support for this program was provided by the Ford Foundation through the 1975-76 academic year. Thereafter, support has been provided by a grant from the Lilly Endowment. Funds were allocated for continuation of the New England China Seminar, which meets at Harvard University; the Midwest Regional Seminar on China, administered by the University of Illinois; the

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

California Regional Seminar on Modern China, University of California, Berkeley; the Northwest Regional Seminar on China, University of Washington; the Washington and Southeast Regional Seminar on China, administered by the University of Maryland; and the Triangle East Asia Colloquium in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area. This last-named seminar is cosponsored with the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies. In addition, continued partial support was provided for the Columbia University Seminar on Modern East Asia: China; and one new seminar was begun, the Tri-State Modern China Seminar (Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania), administered by the University of Pittsburgh.

LIAISON COMMITTEE

This informal committee was organized in 1974 to provide a forum for discussions between the committee and the American Council of Learned Societies' Committee on Studies of Chinese Civilization. The members last year were Mr. Lewis, Albert Feuerwerker, University of Michigan, and Mrs. Goldman, representing the committee, and Jack L. Dull, University of Washington, Donald J. Munro, University of Michigan, and Frederic Wakeman, University of California, Berkeley, representing the Committee on Studies of Chinese Civilization.

The liaison committee's Task Force on Libraries and Research Materials published its final report during the year, calling for a broad program of support for the development of improved methods of cataloging East Asian books and periodicals.

Program for Advanced Training in Chinese Studies. This program, supported by funds from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and administered by the American Council of Learned Societies through the liaison committee, supports (1) training workshops and seminars, (2) internships which

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

provide the opportunity for younger scholars not located at major area studies programs to work with senior scholars at major centers, and (3) travel to Asia, in particular to facilitate advanced language training.

Under the terms of this program, the liaison committee continued to sponsor in whole or in part the seminar on Confucian studies in the Bay area (University of California, Berkeley) and a seminar in neo-Confucian studies (Columbia University). A new allocation was made in support of a workshop on Chinese Communist rural bases from 1922 to 1949, to be held in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in August 1978 under the direction of Roy M. Hofheinz, Jr., Harvard University, Kathleen Hartford, Amherst College, and Steven M. Goldstein, Smith College. A second allocation was made to Bonnie S. McDougall, Harvard University, for a workshop on contemporary Chinese literature and the performing arts, from 1942 to the present, to be held in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in August 1979.

Seven scholars were awarded internships for advanced study at major university centers and three others were awarded fellowships for advanced language study in East Asia, as listed on page 158.

INTERNATIONAL DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

At its March meeting, the joint committee considered applications referred to it by the Screening Committee, and recommended the appointment of the six new fellows listed on page 149.

PUBLICATIONS

As the result of earlier activities of the committee and its subcommittees, the following publications are either in press or in preparation:

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

Committee sponsorship

AHERN, EMILY, AND HILL GATES ROHSENOW, editors. "The Anthropology of Chinese Society in Taiwan." Papers of a conference held on August 18-25, 1976, to be published by the Stanford University Press.

BILANCIA, PHILIP R. "Dictionary of Civil Law and Administration in Communist China," to be published by the Stanford University Press.

IRIYE, AKIRA, editor. "China and Japan: Their Modern Interactions." Papers of a conference held on June 24-25, 1976, in preparation.

ROBINSON, THOMAS W. "Chinese Foreign Policy: A Bibliography of Secondary Sources in English: 1950-1975," in preparation.

Subcommittee on Research on the Chinese Economy

DERNBERGER, ROBERT F., editor. "The Relevance of China's Experience for the Other Developing Countries." Papers of a conference held on January 31-February 2, 1976, in preparation.

ECKSTEIN, ALEXANDER, editor. "Reconciling the Quantitative Measures of China's Economic Performance." Papers of a conference held on January 17-18, 1975, to be published by the University of Michigan Press.

Subcommittee on Chinese Law

COHEN, JEROME A., editor. "China's Legal Tradition." Papers of a conference held on May 26-30, 1967, to be published by the Princeton University Press.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

EASTERN EUROPE, 1971-

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1978-79

PETER F. SUGAR, University of Washington, CHAIRMAN

VERNON V. ASPATURIAN, Pennsylvania State University

MORRIS BORNSTEIN, University of Michigan

WILLIAM G. LOCKWOOD, University of Michigan

THOMAS G. WINNER, Brown University

DEAN S. WORTH, University of California, Los Angeles

Staff: GORDON B. TURNER, American Council of Learned Societies

The Joint Committee on Eastern Europe, whose program is supported by a grant from the Ford Foundation, began as a subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies in the 1960s and was appointed as a separate committee in 1971. It met twice during the year under review—in November and March—to consider applications under its postdoctoral research grants program and to plan and carry out various developmental activities. The nine postdoctoral research grants awarded are listed on page 159.

CONFERENCE GRANTS

The committee commissioned or allocated funds for the following conferences during the year:

Conference on "Rural Economy and Society in Contemporary Eastern Europe," to be held in Europe in 1980, under the direction of John W. Cole, University of Massachusetts.

Conference on "The Choice of Partners in East-West Economic Relations," held in Montebello, Quebec, April 26-30, 1978, under the direction of Carl H. McMillan,

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

Carleton University, and Zbigniew M. Fallenbuchl, University of Windsor. This was a follow-up to the conference on integration in Eastern Europe and East-West trade, which was commissioned by the committee and held in 1976.

Conference on "Incentives in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe," to be held at Wayne State University, October 6-7, 1978, under the direction of Egon Neuberger, State University of New York at Stony Brook, and David Conn, Wayne State University.

Conference on "Civil-Military Relations in Socialist and Modernizing Societies: Europe, Asia, and the Middle East," to be held in Palm Springs, California, in the spring of 1979 under the direction of Roman Kolkowicz and Andrzej Korbonski, University of California, Los Angeles.

The following symposia and conferences for which the committee had previously allocated funds were held during the year:

Joint symposium on "Semiotics of Culture: Towards a New Synthesis in World Anthropology," held in two sessions at the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Houston, Texas, November 29-December 1, 1977, under the direction of Jean Umiker-Sebeok, Indiana University, and Irene Portis Winner, Emmanuel College.

Conference on "The Archaeology of Bulgaria," jointly sponsored by the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Archaeological Institute of America, held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, September 29-30, 1977.

First conference on "War and Society in East Central Europe During the 18th and 19th Centuries," held at the Graduate Center, City University of New York,

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

March 13-15, 1978, under the direction of Béla K. Király.

Conference on "Fiction and Drama in Eastern Europe: Evolution and Experiment in the Postwar Period," held in Los Angeles, March 29-April 2, 1978, under the direction of Henrik Birnbaum and Thomas Eekman, University of California, Los Angeles.

International Colloquium on "The Social Stratification of the Balkan Town," held at Boston University, May 3-6, 1978, under the direction of Irwin T. Sanders, Boston University, at the request of the Commission on Economic and Social Development of the Association Internationale d'Etudes du Sud-Est Européen.

Also as part of its program to develop East European studies, the committee took the following steps:

It approved a grant to the American Committee of Slavists to help defray the travel costs of six American scholars who will present papers on Eastern Europe at the Eighth International Congress of Slavists, to be held in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, in September 1978.

It approved a grant in support of Stage II of a Project to Develop an Encyclopedia of Cultural Semiotics, under the direction of Irene Portis Winner, Emmanuel College. The grant was made in keeping with the committee's policy of providing seed money to develop major projects concerned with Eastern Europe or involving East Europeans. Scholars from Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, and the United States will meet in Hungary in June 1979 to plan a collaborative effort for producing the encyclopedia.

It awarded a prize to Katherine Verdery, The Johns Hopkins University, for her dissertation on "Ethnic Stratification in the European Periphery: The Historical Sociology of a Transylvanian Village." The prize was

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

offered as part of the committee's program to attract to East European studies scholars in disciplines that are underrepresented in such studies.

PUBLICATIONS

In order to further publication of manuscripts which the committee had previously commissioned, funds were allocated for final editing of a "Guide to Eastern Europe in Western European Depositories" by Richard C. Lewanski and for preparing the final manuscript of "History of Hungarian Literature" by Lóránt G. Czigány. A subsidy was also awarded to Michigan Slavic Publications for the printing of "Baroque in Bohemia" by Milada Souckova. In addition, the ACLS obtained a second grant from the U.S. Office of Education to enable Barbara Jelavich, Indiana University, to complete her work on a "History of Southeastern Europe: A Regional Survey, 1699 to the Present," which the committee has commissioned as part of its East European History Project.

Publications during the year resulting from previous grants or developmental activities include:

- EEKMAN, THOMAS. *Thirty Years of Yugoslav Literature (1945-1975)*. Ann Arbor: Michigan Slavic Publications, 1978. Joint Committee on Eastern Europe Publications Series Number 5.
- KOSTANICK, HUEY LOUIS, editor. *Population and Migration Trends in Eastern Europe*. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1977.
- SEFERAGIC, DUŠICA. "Scientific Work in Yugoslavia on Migrant Returnees and Their Impact on the Mother Country." *International Migration Review*, 11 (3): 363-371, Fall 1977.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND EXCHANGES BOARD,
1968—

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1978-79

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CHAIRMAN

ALLEN H. KASSOF, International Research and Exchanges Board,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ELEANOR BERNERT SHELDON, Social Science Research Council

GEORGE J. DEMKO, Ohio State University

MAURICE FRIEDBERG, University of Illinois

JOHN M. THOMPSON, American Universities Field Staff (Hanover,
New Hampshire)

GORDON B. TURNER, American Council of Learned Societies

Program Committee, 1968—

ALLEN H. KASSOF, International Research and Exchanges Board,
CHAIRMAN

GEORGE J. DEMKO, Ohio State University

ALEXANDER DALLIN, American Association for the Advancement of
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MAURICE FRIEDBERG, University of Illinois

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DEBORAH D. MILENKOVITCH, Barnard College

SIDNEY MONAS, University of Texas

RUSTUM ROY, National Academy of Sciences

PETER SUGAR, University of Washington

The International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX), for which the American Council of Learned Societies has administrative and fiscal responsibility, was established by the two Councils in 1968. It has charge of the Councils' jointly-sponsored exchange programs between scholars in the United States and in the countries of East Central and

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

Southeast Europe and the Soviet Union. Allen H. Kassof is executive director.

The exchanges of scholars and other collaborative activities of IREX continued in 1977-78 with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, and the USSR. The program with the German Democratic Republic—which has just completed its third year—remains the only formal exchange program between the United States and the GDR. The participants in the various programs are listed in the *Annual Report of the American Council of Learned Societies, 1977-78*.

Renewed exchange agreements were signed during the year with Bulgaria and Romania. The exchange with Poland has operated without a formal renewal of the agreement. All other agreements are in mid-course.

A new protocol was issued by the Soviet-American Commission on the Humanities and the Social Sciences after the second meeting of the Commission in Moscow in June 1977. Jointly organized in 1975 by the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the ACLS and administered by IREX on the American side, the Commission currently provides the single most important channel for Soviet-American cooperation in the humanities and social sciences. Activities which have taken place over the last year under Commission auspices include: the first symposium on general problems in anthropology; an exchange of working groups involved in a joint study of long-lived individuals; an exchange of specialists in psychology; a workshop on compensation agreements; the second roundtable discussion on local government; the third and fourth symposia on economic problems; planning visits to the Soviet Union by specialists in East Asian studies, history, and anthropology; the organization of an exchange of young economists with two institutes of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; and a visit to the U.S. by two representatives of the

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

Gorky Institute of World Literature to plan a conference on problems in the preparation of national literatures. A conference on social indicators, planned for May 1978, was postponed until October. Plans for conferences or other forms of cooperation in semiotics, regional planning, geography, and problems of documentation and information in the social sciences and humanities are well under way, and new projects in musicology, archeology, art history, and literature have been proposed.

Preliminary discussions during the year were undertaken concerning the possibility of establishing similar joint commissions between the ACLS and the Romanian Academy of Social and Political Sciences and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Financial stringencies forced the amalgamation of two developmental programs, the *ad hoc* and collaborative grants programs, into a single program, but a small new program was simultaneously established to enable senior scholars—particularly those not in the Soviet or the East European fields—to take advantage of formal invitations from Soviet and East European academic institutions to visit, consult, and conduct seminars.

Despite record funding from the Department of State in 1977–78, continued substantial support from the National Endowment for the Humanities, and a small grant from the Rockefeller Foundation for the Preparatory Fellowship Program, income has just barely kept pace both with the continued decline of Ford Foundation funding and with inflationary pressures. A small grant from the William and Mildred Zeloski Trust and grants from corporations give promise of a broader funding base for the future. Meanwhile, a second grant from the William and Mary Greve Foundation will support both the activities of the Soviet–American Commission on the Humanities and the Social Sciences and a program of public outreach which, in the first half of 1978,

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began a series of luncheon roundtables for interested businessmen with returning IREX scholars and established contact between IREX and world affairs councils, foreign policy associations, and state humanities committees throughout the country.

A more detailed report on these activities is available from the International Research and Exchanges Board, 110 East 59th Street, New York, New York 10022.

JAPANESE STUDIES, 1967-

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1978-79

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ROBERT E. COLE, University of Michigan
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ELLIS S. KRAUSS, Western Washington University
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KENNETH B. PYLE, University of Washington
BARBARA RUCH, University of Pennsylvania
SEIZABURO SATO, University of Tokyo
EZRA F. VOGEL, Harvard University

Subcommittee on Grants for Research, 1971-

HARUHIRO FUKUI, University of California, Santa Barbara, CHAIRMAN
KOYA AZUMI, Rutgers University
GAIL LEE BERNSTEIN, University of Arizona
MASAO MIYOSHI, University of California, Berkeley
THOMAS P. ROHLEN, University of California, Santa Cruz
GARY R. SAXONHOUSE, University of Michigan

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

Screening Committee, International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program for Asia, 1973-

STEPHEN V. BEYER, University of Wisconsin
BRUCE CUMINGS, University of Washington
SUSAN MANN JONES, University of Chicago
RICHARD P. MADSEN, Harvard University
SUSAN K. MATISOFF, Stanford University
MARGARET A. MCKEAN, Duke University
DONALD K. SWEARER, Swarthmore College
JEAN TAYLOR, University of Wisconsin
SYLVIA D. VATUK, University of Illinois
Staff: RONALD AQUA

The committee, whose programs are supported by the Ford Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities unless otherwise noted, met in October and April.

GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR RESEARCH

At its March meeting, the Subcommittee on Grants for Research made 13 awards to support research on Japan. The recipients and their topics are listed on pages 159-160.

RESEARCH PLANNING ACTIVITIES

The primary aim of the committee in its research planning has been to identify significant new themes and topics in the work of social scientists and humanists in the Japan field and to encourage their scholarly development. The projects now being developed by the committee represent a broad spectrum of interests within Japanese studies. Two of the criteria for committee support are that projects be interdisciplinary in nature and incorporate, whenever possible, a framework that explicitly seeks to compare Japan to other societies.

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These two emphases have succeeded in adding a major new dimension to the development of the field by bringing together scholars who might otherwise not be aware of each other's work and by providing opportunities for exposure to different approaches and methodologies.

Conflict in Japan. Two projects under development have been concerned with conflict and conflict resolution in Japanese society. One of the projects, organized by Messrs. Krauss and Rohlen and Patricia Steinhoff, University of Hawaii, deals with conflict in contemporary Japan. Preliminary discussions and planning for this project began in 1975, and a series of three workshops was held in the spring of 1977 preparatory to a conference held in August of that year. A second conference is planned for the spring of 1979.

Common theoretical perspectives which emerged at the first conference included the origins of conflict in Japanese society; the meaning and experience of interpersonal conflict in society; the nature of conflict and conflict resolution at different levels and in different organizational contexts; "symbolic" versus "real" conflicts in Japanese society; the stages of the conflict process; the taxonomy of conflict with relevance to Japan; functional equivalents of conflict variables in Japanese and Western society; avoidance and "displacement" mechanisms of conflict management in Japanese groups; the ritualization and institutionalization of conflict in Japanese society; and the relationship of conflict to social change in Japan.

The second conflict project, organized by Mr. Najita, has explored the nature of tensions and anxieties confronting groups and individuals as they attempted to adjust to the enormous social and economic dislocations of the Meiji (1868-1912) and Taisho (1912-1926) periods. The first of several workshops was held in the spring of 1976, followed by two more workshops in the winter and spring of 1977. A final conference on the project is to be held in July 1978.

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Innovation and diffusion of technologies. A workshop series dealing with the innovation and diffusion of technologies in the Japanese economy was organized for the committee by Messrs. Cole and Saxonhouse. Workshops were held in 1975 and 1976, preparatory to a final meeting held in February 1978. The project focused on the process by which the Japanese have adopted foreign technologies while adapting them to meet their particular needs.

Comparative interest group politics. In the spring of 1977 the committee sponsored a workshop on comparative interest group politics to encourage research on the structures, functions, and processes of formally organized interest groups in highly industrialized free market societies, including Japan. The workshop was organized by Bernard S. Silberman, University of Chicago. Following that meeting, Mr. Silberman and T. J. Pempel, Cornell University, organized a second workshop dealing largely with the Japanese experience but formulated with a sensitivity to theories that were not necessarily Japan-specific. This workshop, held in May, involved European as well as Japan specialists and treated such questions as conceptions of "public" and "private" interests before and after the Meiji Restoration (1868), patterns of interest group organization during various periods of rapid economic growth, and interest group behavior in wartime and during the Occupation.

Alternatives to the "group model." Harumi Befu, Stanford University, is developing a project whose objective is to consider alternative perspectives to the widely held conception of Japanese society as group oriented. A serious critique of this view has never been offered by American scholars, and it persists as the most well-known and widely invoked notion accounting for the social behavior of the Japanese. The purpose of the project is to provide a forum for discussion and criticism of suggested alternative approaches to the study of

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

Japanese society. An initial planning meeting was held in September and a workshop is scheduled for August 1978.

Kamakura history. A conference on the Kamakura period, to be held in May 1979 and organized by Jeffrey Mass, Stanford University, will focus on changing authority structures during the 13th century, emphasizing the resilience of the older half of the civil-military dyarchy as well as the Court's survival against the expansion of the Shogunate. Certain critical changes in land administration will also be explored.

Careers and life cycles. Mr. Plath has organized a task group on careers and life cycles in modern Japan, whose purpose is to develop a life-cycle approach to the study of human conduct in Japan and to encourage the application of this approach in research on Japanese culture and society. The group, which held an initial workshop in February and plans a second workshop in the fall of 1978, represents a spectrum of disciplinary interests and styles of inquiry. The group plans to consider the multiple mutual influences of different careers under a common framework of variables as well as personality and physiological changes during adulthood.

Japanese colonial empire. A workshop on the Japanese colonial empire is being planned by Ramon H. Myers, the Hoover Institution, and Mark R. Peattie, Pennsylvania State University. The purpose of the workshop, to be held in August 1979, will be to explore the formation, development, nature, and impact of Japanese colonialism from its origins in 1895 to its demise in 1945. The project will concentrate on the Japanese as colonizers and colonial rulers, although some attention will also be given to their impact on indigenous populations.

Policy studies on Japan. A task group on policy studies on Japan, organized by Mr. Vogel, met in January to discuss the need for training specialists in the United States on such

issues as energy, security, and international trade as these topics relate to Japan. The task group concluded that too few American-trained specialists are engaged in policy-related studies of Japan and that some effort should be made to increase their numbers and to make sure that their talents are effectively utilized by organizations dealing with Japanese problems.

Historical demography and family history in East Asia. Planning proceeded for a project on historical demography and family history in East Asia, organized by Susan B. Hanley, University of Washington, and Arthur P. Wolf, Stanford University. Bringing together Asian, North American, and European scholars, the conference will synthesize the results of a number of research projects concerned with the relationship between family organization and such demographic variables as fertility, mortality, and migration. Considerable attention will also be given to developing comparable methodologies to overcome problems resulting from different and even idiosyncratic measures. The conference, to be held in August 1978, is also sponsored by the Joint Committee on Contemporary China and the Committee on Studies of Chinese Civilizations of the American Council of Learned Societies.

Humanistic research on medieval Japan. A workshop on the Japanese medieval experience was convened in September by Mrs. Ruch to consider the state-of-the-art in humanistic research on medieval Japan. Workshop participants sought to identify neglected interdisciplinary problems, to recommend the establishment of specific task forces on various topics, and to plan new research. Following this meeting, the committee established a Task Force of Humanists on Medieval Japan, to be chaired by Mrs. Ruch, which will meet in the fall of 1978 to generate new research projects and to evaluate and oversee the progress of projects already under way.

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

One of the projects proposed at the September workshop was an interdisciplinary study of various aspects of the Kasuga temple complex in Nara. A planning meeting for this project took place in February and was chaired by Allan Grapard, University of Colorado, and John Rosenfield, Harvard University.

Nara ehon. Mrs. Ruch is also organizing two international conferences on *Nara ehon*, hand-calligraphed and illustrated books and scrolls produced in Japan from the 15th through the 18th centuries. To be held in August 1978 in Dublin, Ireland, and New York City, the conferences will bring together the very few American, Japanese, and European experts on this subject who will attempt to establish a uniform terminology across disciplinary lines, set up a new theoretical framework for the *Nara ehon* field, give fundamental training across disciplinary lines in the nature of and techniques of analyzing medieval illustrated manuscripts, and identify key areas in which publication is needed.

Studies on the Tokugawa and Meiji periods. Marius B. Jansen and Gilbert Rozman, Princeton University, are organizing a project on the Tokugawa-Meiji transition, 1850-1890, which will focus on changing political structures, the roles of elites, communications, the transmission of knowledge, demography, village conditions, and urban conditions. Harry D. Harootunian, University of Chicago, and Irwin Scheiner, University of California, Berkeley, are planning a project on transformations in early modern Japanese political and social thought. They hope to design a study of Tokugawa intellectual history that will deal with changes in political conceptualization, religious thought, and aesthetic theory at all levels of Japanese society.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH

The projects described above have in virtually all cases included Japanese participants. The committee also has a separate category of research planning activities carried out in close collaboration with a counterpart organization in Japan, the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS). Funds from JSPS as well as from the Japan-United States Friendship Commission greatly assist the committee in maintaining this collaborative relationship.

Interwar economy of Japan. A binational conference on the interwar economy of Japan is being organized by Kazuo Sato, State University of New York at Buffalo, and Nakamura Takafusa, University of Tokyo. This conference will examine various economic elements which were critical in shaping Japan's path of industrialization in the years between the world wars and in determining its course toward mobilization for World War II. The conference will be held in the spring of 1979.

Occupation of Japan. Planning and research continued for a project on the Occupation of Japan. Organized by Robert E. Ward, Stanford University, and Yoshikazu Sakamoto, University of Tokyo, this collaborative effort brings together an interdisciplinary group of scholars who are drawing on newly declassified materials to investigate aspects of presurrender planning for the Occupation as well as the long-term impact of the Occupation on Japanese society. The project, which will culminate in an August 1978 conference, is funded in part by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Responsibility and punishment. V. Lee Hamilton and Joseph Sanders, University of Michigan, Zensuke Ishimura, Tokyo Metropolitan University, and Yoko Hosoi, Toyo University, are the leaders of United States and Japanese research groups in a project on responsibility and punishment in the

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

United States and Japan. The purpose of the study is to examine the judgments and beliefs of a cross section of individuals in an American and a Japanese city about how, when, and in what ways they hold others accountable for actions involving wrongdoing.

Comparative local government. A planning meeting and workshop were held in September and April for a collaborative project on local government and center-local relations in France, Italy, and Japan. In these three advanced industrial societies, conservative governments have ruled for most of the postwar period but have experienced an erosion of their national electoral support base in recent years. At the same time, leftist or "progressive" parties have gained in electoral strength at the local level. European and Japanese scholars will join American specialists on Europe and Japan in a series of meetings to discuss the implications of these strikingly parallel developments. Terry MacDougall, Harvard University, and Wataru Omori, University of Tokyo, head the American and Japanese research groups. The Giovanni Agnelli Foundation provided partial support for the April workshop, which was also sponsored by the Joint Committee on Western Europe.

Comparative social stratification. A collaborative effort focusing on social mobility processes in the United States and Japan, with particular emphasis on the effects of education and early work experience upon later personality and career development, is being planned by William H. Sewell, University of Wisconsin, and Ken'ichi Tominaga, University of Tokyo. A planning meeting is scheduled for the fall of 1978, with a conference to follow in the winter of 1979-80.

REGIONAL SEMINARS

The committee continued its support of four regional seminars that provide individuals working outside major

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

area studies centers with opportunities for regular scholarly contact. The seminars include the Washington and Southeast Regional Seminar on Japan, which meets at the University of Maryland; the Midwest Japan Seminar, which operates from the University of Illinois; the Upstate New York-Southern Ontario Japan Seminar, which serves the Buffalo area; and the Triangle East Asia Colloquium, which includes Duke University, the University of North Carolina, and North Carolina State University. This latter seminar is sponsored jointly with the Joint Committee on Contemporary China. Funding for the 1977-78 regional seminar program was provided by the Japan-United States Friendship Commission.

TASK FORCE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN JAPANESE LANGUAGE TRAINING

This group, chaired by Eleanor H. Jorden, Cornell University, carries forward the recommendations of the Subcommittee on Japanese Language Training Study, which completed its work with the publication of its final report in December 1976. The task force first met in October 1976 and decided to pursue two projects. The first was the creation of a standardized testing program in the Japanese language, and the second, the organization of regional centers for the collection of information pertaining to the Japanese language teaching field. A newsletter was also planned.

The task force was subsequently able to expedite a test development project at the Educational Testing Service with support from the Japan-United States Friendship Commission. It will meet in the fall of 1978 to assess the progress made in constructing this test and to discuss the more general issue of needs in the Japanese language training field.

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM FOR JAPANESE SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

This program was established by the International House of Japan to provide young Japanese social scientists with the opportunity to engage in advanced study at overseas institutions for up to two years. The Council assists the International House of Japan in making arrangements for fellows wishing to study in the United States. This year the Council helped place five fellows at American universities. The program is supported by the Ford and Toyota foundations.

INTERNATIONAL DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

At its March meeting, the Subcommittee on Grants for Research designated eight fellows for 1978-79 who will conduct research on Japan, as listed on pages 149-150. Of the eight, five were supported with funds from the Japan-United States Friendship Commission.

PUBLICATIONS

As a result of activities of the committee, the following publications were issued this year, are in press, or are in preparation:

BRAZELL, KAREN W., editor. "Pilgrimage, Performance, and Image: Studies in Japanese Aesthetic Experience." Papers from a series of three workshops held January 29-February 1, 1976, June 1-3, 1976, and January 9-14, 1977, in preparation.

COLE, ROBERT E., AND GARY SAXONHOUSE, editors. "Innovation and Diffusion of Technology in Japan." Papers from a conference held February 7-11, 1978, in preparation.

CRAIG, ALBERT, editor. "Japan: A Comparative View." Papers from a conference on the comparative uses of the Japanese experience held September 9-13, 1974, to be published by Princeton University Press.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

- CROWLEY, JAMES B., editor. "U.S.-Japan Relations from World War I to the Manchurian Incident." Papers from a conference held January 5-9, 1976, in preparation.
- HALL, JOHN WHITNEY, KEIJI NAGAHARA, AND KOZO YAMAMURA, editors. "Japan in the Sengoku Period." Papers from a conference held August 28-September 2, 1977, in preparation.
- HOSOYA, CHIHIRO, AND MAKOTO SAITŌ, editors. "*Washington*" *taisei to Nichi-Bei kankei* (The "Washington" System and Japanese-American Relations). Tokyo: Tokyo University Press, 1978. Papers from a binational conference on Japanese-American relations during the interwar period held January 5-9, 1976.
- KAMEI, SHUNSUKE, AND HIDETOSHI KATŌ, editors. *Nihon to Amerika: Aite kuni no imaeji kenkyū* (Japan and America: Research on Mutual Images). Tokyo: Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, 1977. Papers from a binational conference held June 11-15, 1972.
- KRAUSS, ELLIS S., THOMAS P. ROHLEN, AND PATRICIA G. STEINHOFF. "Conflict in Postwar Japan." *Items*, 32(2):21-26, June 1978. Report on a project that began in 1975.
- STEINER, KURT, ELLIS S. KRAUSS, AND SCOTT C. FLANAGAN, editors. "Political Opposition and Local Politics in Japan: Electoral Trends, Citizens' Movements, and Progressive Administrations." Papers from a workshop held June 24-27, 1976, in preparation.

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

KOREAN STUDIES, 1967-

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1978-79

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Screening Committee, International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program for Asia, 1973-

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The committee, whose programs are supported by the Ford Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities, met in November and March.

GRANTS FOR RESEARCH

In the seventh year of its program of small grants for research in the social sciences and humanities on Korea, the committee awarded seven grants to individuals. The recipients and their topics are listed on page 161.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

WORKSHOPS AND CONFERENCES

Power and development in Korea. Sungjoo Han, Brooklyn College, with Mr. Lee and Byung Chul Koh, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, conducted a conference on power and development in Korea, held in New York City on October 14-16, 1977. Papers presented at this conference described and analyzed various political, economic, and social developments that have taken place in South Korea during the past fifteen years and assessed the extent to which the South Korean experience represents a developmental pattern with relevance to other authoritarian political systems. Special emphasis was given to finding or establishing possible links between the nature of the political power being exercised by the Pak Chong-hui regime and the developmental pattern which has been adopted by the South Korean government.

Regional conference on Korean studies. A regional conference on Korean studies, organized by Mr. Jamieson and Richard J. Pearson, University of British Columbia, was held on February 17-19, 1978 in Vancouver. The purpose of the conference was to provide the opportunity for informal discussion of work in progress by a number of scholars located in universities on the west coast. The conference covered a broad range of subjects, including religion, history, literature, foreign relations, and archeology.

Modern Korean poetry. Peter H. Lee, University of Hawaii, organized a conference on modern Korean poetry for the purpose of producing an anthology of modern Korean poetry in English-language translation. He also intends to hold additional meetings to explore possibilities for compiling a comprehensive history of Korean literature. The conference was held in Seattle on June 6-13, 1978.

Future projects. The committee has been considering several projects that might form the basis for future activities. It

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

has decided that three such projects will be Japanese colonial policy in Korea, the management of social and political crises in the Korean context, and materials development for the Korean studies field. It is expected that working groups will be organized to develop these projects in the coming year.

REGIONAL SEMINAR

The committee continued to provide partial support for the Columbia University Seminar on Korea. This seminar encourages frequent interaction among a large number of scholars at relatively low cost.

PUBLICATIONS

The committee will provide initial support for a new journal of Korean studies, to be edited by Mr. Palais and published by the Institute for Comparative and Foreign Area Studies, University of Washington.

As a result of earlier activities of the committee, the following publications either were issued during the year, are in press, or are in preparation:

CHANG, YUNSHIK, editor. "Population and Development in Korea."

Papers of a conference held on January 7-8, 1975, in preparation.

KIM, CHONG-LIM, editor. "Political Participation in South Korea."

Papers of a conference held on February 7-9, 1975, in preparation.

KIM, HAN-KYO, editor. "The Guide to Korean Studies." To be published by the University Press of Hawaii.

KIM, JEONG-HAK. "The Prehistory of Korea." Translated by Richard J. Pearson and Kazue Pearson, to be published by the University Press of Hawaii.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

- LEE, CHONG-SIK, editor. "Comparative Study of Korean Politics: North and South." Papers from a workshop held on January 16-17, 1976, in preparation.
- , AND THOMAS KANG. "Statistical Handbook on Korea: 1910-1945," in preparation.
- LIM, YOUNGIL, editor. "Factors in South Korean Industrialization." Papers of a conference held on June 14-18, 1977, in preparation.
- WAGNER, EDWARD W., editor. "Traditional Korean Society." Papers of a conference held on September 1-6, 1975, in preparation.

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES, 1959-

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1978-79

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Selection Committee, International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program for Latin America and the Caribbean, 1973-

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FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

Screening Committee, 1973-

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PETER EVANS, Brown University

MERILEE S. GRINDLE, Wellesley College

JOHN INGHAM, University of Minnesota

STUART SCHWARTZ, University of Minnesota

Staff: GEORGE REID ANDREWS

The committee, whose programs are supported by the Ford Foundation, the Tinker Foundation, and the National Endowment for the Humanities, met in October and March. The committee actively supervises and participates in a wide-ranging integrated array of activities aimed at encouraging international scholarly collaboration in research in and on Latin America. These activities are based on the committee's research priorities, and have the general purpose of identifying promising new areas for research and designing ways to advance knowledge in these areas. For 1977-78 the research priorities have been:

1. Latin America within the international economic and political system
2. The state and public policy
3. The labor force
4. The use of ideology in Latin American literature
5. Social and cultural history

The committee's research planning activities are integrated with its program of grants for advanced postdoctoral research and the International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program for Latin America and the Caribbean. These individual award programs serve not only to develop and maintain skills among scholars but they also serve to provide a basis for identifying topics and individuals for inclusion in committee research planning activities. In recent years the committee has received an annual total of between 250 and

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350 applications for postdoctoral and dissertation research support and has made between 40 and 70 awards each year. Review of these applications keeps the committee apprised of new research currents and enables it to identify particularly innovative scholars. This knowledge is used to develop new topics for committee research planning and to suggest individuals for participation in these activities.

INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARLY COLLABORATION

Throughout the committee's history it has worked to encourage research which is internationally collaborative and which advances the standard of research in and on Latin America. During its first years committee membership was limited to scholars located in the United States. However, beginning in 1963, scholars from Latin America were invited to serve. In 1968 a norm of three Latin American and five North American members was established. This remained unchanged until 1978 when a member from a European country was added. In 1969 the committee opened its postdoctoral grants competition to scholars from all nations of the world. Since that time approximately 50% of the awards have been made to scholars outside the United States. Initially all were made to Latin Americans but in recent years increasing numbers of European scholars have sought and obtained support.

In developing its research planning activities the committee continues to stress the importance of building international scholarly collaboration. In February 1978 the committee sponsored a meeting on urbanization and urban policy in Latin America at the International Institute for Environment and Development in London directed by Jorge Hardoy of the Institute for Development Studies, University of Sussex, and Alejandro Portes of Duke University. Participants came

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from the United Kingdom, France, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and Puerto Rico, as well as the United States.

The committee also made progress in building international scholarly collaboration with Cuban scholars by helping with the organization of a meeting between Cuban and North American scholars on the social and economic history of Cuba held at Yale University in October 1977. Contacts developed at this meeting have enabled the committee to include Cuban scholars in its conference on the United States, United States Foreign Policy, and Latin American and Caribbean Regimes held at the Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. in March 1978.

The following is a summary of research sponsored by the committee in each of the priority areas during 1977-78.

LATIN AMERICA WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SYSTEM

The committee continued research planning activities for three projects, began plans for two new projects, and awarded six new postdoctoral grants and one new International Doctoral Research Fellowship on topics relating to this priority.

Continuing working group on multinational corporations in Latin America in the context of the international system. This group was initially coordinated by Alfred C. Stepan, Yale University, and is now by Peter Evans, Brown University. Over the last three years it has brought together periodically a core group of ten economists, political scientists, and sociologists located in the Washington-New York-Boston corridor who are carrying out empirical research on multinational corporations in Latin America. The working group is designed

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

to give these scholars intensive early comment on their research and to keep them informed of other current research on this topic. In addition to the core group, scholars from other parts of North America, Latin America, and Europe who have done important research on these topics have also participated.

During 1977-78 four meetings took place. In October 1977, the group met to discuss demand creation as a mechanism for the overseas expansion of multinational corporations in the context of a presentation on the international tobacco industry by Phillip Shepherd of Vanderbilt University.

The second meeting in February 1978 focused on a paper by Richard Weinert of Leslie, Weinert and Co., Inc., entitled "Why Banks Lent to LDC's." Formal comments on this paper were offered by Albert Fishlow, Yale University, Theodore Moran, Department of State, and Ronald Müller, American University. One of the conclusions of this meeting was that multinational activity in the service sector, including banking, has been understudied by scholars.

Two meetings under group auspices were held in May 1978. The first, organized by Richard Newfarmer, University of Notre Dame, focused on the international structure of industry in Latin America, particularly the sources of market strength deriving from oligopolistic structures. Participants made brief analyses of the electrical machinery, computer, pharmaceutical, steel, and foodstuff industries. The second meeting, organized by Douglas Bennett, Temple University, and Kenneth Sharpe, Swarthmore College, focused on the comparative analysis of the automobile industry in different Latin American countries, especially Mexico, Brazil, and Colombia. The purpose of this meeting was to develop, through an analysis of the international automobile industry, projects for understanding the interactions between multinational corporations and host country governments and the

impact of multinational corporations on the local working class. Plans for these projects are being developed by Messrs. Newfarmer, Bennett, and Sharpe.

The United States, United States foreign policy, and Latin American and Caribbean regimes. Richard Fagen, Stanford University, is directing a committee project which follows on an earlier effort which resulted in the publication of *Latin America and the United States: The Changing Political Realities* (Stanford University Press, 1972), edited by Julio Cotler and Mr. Fagen. While the earlier project focused on changing relations between the United States and Latin America, the current project examines how knowledge of the United States itself is helpful for formulating and understanding United States-Latin American relations. The focus for this project was a conference of some 65 scholars (more than half from Latin America) held at the Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars, Washington, D. C., in March 1978. Mr. Fagen is currently editing a volume of papers presented at this meeting. The conference consisted of research workshops as well as the presentation of papers. Workshops were held on "Congress and Foreign Policy," "Human Rights and Foreign Policy," "Military and Security Affairs," "The Executive Branch and United States Latin American Policy," "The Transnational Corporation," and "The Mass Media and Foreign Policy." Each of these workshops discussed problems of conceptualizing the research problem, gathering data on the research problem in Washington and elsewhere, and analyzing the data. Subsequent correspondence from conference participants has indicated that these workshops have already stimulated them to carry out new research projects on the United States at their own institutions. This project has demonstrated the importance of understanding internal economic, political, and social processes of the United States as a prerequisite for studying United States-Latin American relations.

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The role of the export sector in Latin American economies from 1880-1930. Coordinated by Shane Hunt, Boston University, and Roberto Cortés-Conde, Torcuato Di Tella Institute (Buenos Aires), this project began in 1972 and follows on the project directed by Stanley Stein, Princeton University, and Mr. Cortés-Conde, which resulted in the publication of *Latin America: A Guide to Economic History, 1830-1930* (University of California Press, 1977). The present project has produced a set of original essays on the role of the export sector in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Peru which the project coordinators are editing for publication.

THE STATE AND PUBLIC POLICY IN LATIN AMERICA

In 1977-78 the committee continued three projects on the state and public policy in Latin America, and awarded seven new postdoctoral grants and one new International Doctoral Research Fellowship in this area.

Economic stabilization policies of authoritarian regimes in Latin America. Coordinated by Alejandro Foxley, Center for Economic Planning and Research (CIEPLAN, Santiago), and Mr. O'Donnell, this project completed the initial stages of its research program and was then successful in obtaining additional funding from other sources. This project compares economic stabilization policies adopted by military governments in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile after the overthrow of popularly elected regimes. Its objectives are to measure the social and economic impacts of the policies of each of the regimes and to document the reordering of power relations that resulted in their establishment.

Popular responses to the bureaucratic authoritarian state. This project, coordinated by Marcelo Cavarozzi, CEDES, Enzo Faletto, the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences

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(FLACSO, Santiago), and Francisco de Oliveira, Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning (CEBRAP, São Paulo) is complementary to other research planning efforts of the committee in this priority area. While other projects examine characteristics of regimes and policies adopted by them, participants in this project are attempting to examine how individual citizens cope with authoritarian regimes. Central problems to this project are how the "national project" of such regimes should be represented and what sort of structures, other than the regime itself, exist in nations dominated by bureaucratic authoritarian regimes. The committee sponsored planning meetings for this project. The coordinators have been successful in obtaining additional support for the project from other sources.

The role of the state in Latin America. The continuing working group on the state and public policy in Latin America coordinated by David Collier, University of California, Berkeley, and Julio Cotler, Institute of Peruvian Studies, Lima, has met four times during the past three years to exchange research results. This group is composed of five Latin American and five North American scholars. The focus of these discussions has been the origins and continuing sources of support for recent authoritarian regimes in Latin America. The group has given close attention to the question of the adverse effects of the process of industrialization in Third World countries for democratic government—when does industrialization undermine rather than strengthen the conditions for the functioning of democracy? In addition, the group has focused on the dynamics of bureaucratic authoritarian regimes and how they attempt to carry out their projects for the nation. A volume of essays is currently being prepared for publication by the group. The history of this project and a synopsis of the volume are described by David Collier in his article, "The New Authoritarianism in Latin America," *Items*, 31/32(4/1):5-13, December 1977/March 1978.

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THE LABOR FORCE IN LATIN AMERICA

One project is being sponsored in this priority area. In 1977-78 three new postdoctoral grants and two International Doctoral Research Fellowships were awarded.

The labor force and labor movements in Latin America. This project has been cosponsored since 1974 with the Commission on Labor Movements of the Latin American Council of the Social Sciences (CLACSO). It has held two meetings since receiving committee sponsorship, and includes ten participants from Latin America and three from North America. In 1977 the coordinators of the project, Rubén Kaztman, Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA, Santiago), and José Luis Reyna, El Colegio de México, completed the editing of a volume of essays written by project participants entitled "Los Movimientos Laborales y la Fuerza de Trabajo en América Latina." This volume will be published by El Colegio de México in 1978. In reviewing the literature and proposing ways for advancing the study of the labor force and labor movements in Latin America, it attempts to avoid treating the labor force and labor movements as separate objects of study. Among the topics discussed are the supply of labor, the demand for labor, collective bargaining in Latin America, labor law in Latin America, labor unions, and labor movements. All chapters attempt to show how the political strength of labor movements is affected by characteristics of the labor force and how labor markets are affected by the operations of politically active labor movements.

THE IDEOLOGICAL CONTENT OF LITERATURE

The committee made two new postdoctoral grants in this priority area in 1977-78. Since the completion in 1976 of the two projects reported in last year's *Annual Report*, the committee has not sponsored new research planning activities in

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this area. However, the committee has begun exploring the possibility of developing a project on the writings of José Martí as a result of discussions at a conference sponsored by Yale University and supported by the committee on the economic and social history of Cuba in October 1977.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF LATIN AMERICA

In 1977-78 the committee sponsored one research planning activity in this area and awarded two new grants and three new fellowships.

The social and cultural history of the family in Latin America. This project, directed by Francesca A. Cancian, University of California, Irvine, Peter H. Smith, University of Wisconsin, and Louis Wolf Goodman, then of Council staff, was designed to build upon recent advances in the study of social history of the family in Europe and North America in order to advance the field in Latin America.

Ten scholars from North American universities and four from Latin American centers first met in May 1977 in San Francisco, California, to outline research goals for the project. A second meeting was held in October 1977 in Cuernavaca, Mexico, to review drafts of essays. Since the Cuernavaca meeting, project coordinators have been working with participants to revise papers. In collaboration with Tamara Hareven, Clark University, these will be published in the Winter 1978 issue of the *Journal of Family History*.

The project has focused on two major questions. The first is whether the special historical and cultural circumstances of Latin America have resulted in family forms and practices different from those of North America and Europe. In attempting to answer this question, the group framed questions for analysis and located historical data with which some members described historical household and family relationships in Latin America. The second question is when the

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concept of the family is useful for understanding the variety of relationships in which an individual engages throughout his or her life history, and when it is more useful to focus on the impact of other social forces such as work groups, friendship groups, or state economic or social policies.

OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Ideologies and social processes in Chilean society (1970-73). An eight-volume chronology of events in Chile during the Allende regime plus a bibliography of materials on the Allende regime were published during the year as a result of a committee-sponsored project directed by Manuel Antonio Garretón and Enzo Faletto of FLACSO. These materials are now available for use by scholars in Santiago, Chile, and FLACSO will distribute mimeographed sets of the chronology and bibliography to a selected set of libraries and research centers.

Urban research and urban policy in Latin America. Jorge Har-doy and Alejandro Portes organized the meeting described on page 98. Participants reported on the state of research in the area of urban research on which each has been focusing. This project proposes to advance work in an area where a substantial amount of good research has already been carried out and to see if new breakthroughs can be made by building upon this foundation.

The Spanish language in contact with other languages in the Western hemisphere. In June 1978 Mr. Chang-Rodríguez organized a meeting of Latin American and North American socio- and psycholinguists to discuss theories and methods of research focusing on cultural interactions and the contact of Spanish with English, Portuguese, French, and American Indian languages in the Western hemisphere. They outlined areas for future research to trace linguistic trends and the socioeconomic implications for interacting cultures. On the

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

basis of this initial conference, Mr. Chang-Rodríguez is developing a proposal for a second meeting and for possible publications.

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

In its 1977-78 competitions the committee reviewed applications from 112 individuals for its individual and collaborative research grants competition and made 26 awards, as listed on pages 161-163. In the International Doctoral Research Fellowship competition, the Selection Committee reviewed 117 applications and made 15 awards, as listed on pages 151-153.

PUBLICATIONS

As the result of activities of the committee, the following were either published during the year, are in press, or are in preparation:

CANCIAN, FRANCESCA M., LOUIS WOLF GOODMAN, AND PETER H. SMITH, editors. "The Social History of the Family in Latin America." To be published in the *Journal of Family History*, Winter 1978.

COLLIER, DAVID. "Industrialization and Authoritarianism in Latin America." *Items*, 31/32 (4/1):5-13, December 1977/March 1978.

COLLIER, DAVID, editor. "The New Authoritarianism in Latin America," in preparation.

CORTÉS-CONDE, ROBERTO, AND SHANE HUNT, editors. "The Export Sector and the Growth of Latin American Economies, 1830-1930," in preparation.

EVANS, PETER. "Incorporating the Periphery: A Study of Imperialism and Industrialization in Brazil." Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, in press.

FAGEN, RICHARD, editor. "United States Foreign Policy and Latin America," in preparation.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

- GARRETÓN, MANUEL ET AL. *Chile: Cronología del Período 1970-73*. Santiago, Chile: Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences, 1978.
- GEREFFI, GARY. "Drug Firms and Dependency in Mexico: The Case of the Steroid Hormone Industry." *International Organization*, 32(1):237-286, Winter 1978.
- KAZTMAN, RUBÉN, AND JOSÉ LUIS REYNA, editors. "Los Movimientos Laborales y la Fuerza de Trabajo en América Latina." Mexico City: El Colegio de México, forthcoming.
- LINZ, JUAN J., AND ALFRED C. STEPAN, editors. *The Breakdown of Democratic Regimes*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1978.
- MYTELKA, LYNN. "Technology Dependence in the Andean Group." *International Organization*, 32(1):100-139, Winter 1978.
- PORTES, ALEJANDRO. "The Informal Sector and the World Economy." *International Development Studies Bulletin*, forthcoming.
- VALENZUELA, ARTURO. *Chile: The Breakdown of Democratic Regimes*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1978.
- WEINERT, RICHARD S. "Why Banks Lent to LDC's." *Foreign Policy*, 30:143-148, Spring 1978.

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST, 1959-

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1978-79

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- ANN ELIZABETH MAYER, University of Pennsylvania
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FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

*Selection Committee, International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program
for the Near and Middle East, 1974-*

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Screening Committee, 1973-

MICHAEL E. BONINE, University of Arizona
DALE EICKELMAN, New York University
JOEL MIGDAL, Harvard University
MARILYN WALDMAN, Ohio State University
Staff: ROWLAND L. MITCHELL, JR.

As in past years, the committee's research planning activities were supported primarily by a grant from the Ford Foundation. This year the fellowships and grants were supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities with a matching grant from the Ford Foundation.

RESEARCH PLANNING ACTIVITIES

The committee continued its interest in the social structure of contemporary Islamic societies by work on its project on hierarchy, authority, and justice (HAJ).

Structuring of social hierarchies. At the beginning of the year, the committee held a one-day meeting to which it invited a small group of anthropologists, political scientists, and historians to report on their research as it related to the structuring of social hierarchies. The fundamental question raised by the discussion was whether the multiple hierarchies of the societies of the Middle East could be satisfactorily

analyzed using models of social stratification developed by European and American social scientists and based on data from Western societies. It was proposed that empirical, morphological analyses of different Middle Eastern societies were needed before the question could be answered, although it was agreed that the societies are sufficiently different from those in the West so that new conceptual categories may need to be developed for adequate analysis. Mr. Mardin, Abdelkader Zghal, University of Tunis, and Shmuel N. Eisenstadt, The Hebrew University, formulated plans for a conference of from 15 to 20 scholars, with papers prepared in advance, to be held in the spring of 1979. At its meeting in May, the committee approved a final draft of the proposal and identified the participants.

Symbols of social differentiation. As a next step in analyzing status differences in Islamic societies, the committee sponsored a three-day conference in May on symbols of social differentiation. Papers for the conference were prepared and circulated in advance on topics that appeared likely to reveal the realities of social differentiation—even though such differentiations might not be recognized to exist by all members of the society.

Law and social structure. A key component of the HAJ project is law as it functions in contemporary Islamic societies. During the year, the committee held three one-day workshops. To each it invited up to eight additional scholars to discuss how aspects of the law related to hierarchical structures, systems of authority, and concepts of justice. The first meeting mapped out the dimensions of the committee's interests and assessed what needs to be learned. Among topics defined as needing attention are the multiple dispute settlement mechanisms employed in both rural and urban settings; the impact on the *shari'a*, the traditional law of Islam, on modernization, economic, social, and legal; the role and methods of taxation and its relation to concepts of jus-

tice; the availability of law to different socioeconomic groups; the concept of law in relationship to equality or inequality; the relation of law to reform of both social relations and land tenure; and the differing perceptions of justice in various segments of Near and Middle Eastern societies.

The second workshop focused on the laws of personal status, those rules and behaviors that deal with the rights and obligations of individuals in their personal relations. The workshop was particularly concerned with the status of women in contemporary Islamic societies. It was clear that much systematic research is needed before the present operations of the laws of personal status can be clearly understood, since what the law says and how the societies interpret it vary widely both from one country to another and within countries.

The third workshop was on *waqf* (the traditional Islamic system of private foundations) and property law. Four case studies of *waqf* were presented and there was a discussion of current land tenure systems in the Sudan. This workshop barely opened up the complex topic of land tenure and its relations to facilitating or hindering economic and social change, but it did make clear how important a topic it is if understanding of the contemporary Near and Middle East is to be furthered.

At the end of the year, the committee appointed an *ad hoc* subcommittee on law and social structure consisting of Mr. Lapham, chairman, Miss Mayer, and Miss Rassam. The first charge for the subcommittee is to complete work on a separate proposal on law and social structure which embodies a program of workshops, conferences, summer research institutes, and fellowships and grants.

State, society, and economy in 19th and early 20th century Ottoman Turkey and Iran. A second conference on modernization was held in June at Babolsar, Iran, under the joint sponsorship of the committee and the Reza Shah Kabir Univer-

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

sity, Tehran, which acted as host and provided substantial support for the meeting. It is expected that a third conference will be organized, focusing on Egypt and the Arab Middle East, that will follow the pattern of this one and the previous conference comparing the Maghreb and Turkey in the 19th Century. These three conferences will complete the committee's consideration of economic, social, and political change in the Near and Middle East in the period between the Napoleonic Wars and World War I.

REGIONAL SEMINARS

The program of regional seminars is designed to provide opportunities for scholars not at major centers to meet with one another periodically to share research findings, discuss common problems in teaching and research, and maintain an active interest in the area despite their isolation at institutions lacking programs of study that draw upon the research and language skills they acquired in their doctoral training. This year the committee supported two new seminars. One is at the University of Washington under the leadership of Charlotte Albright. It held one meeting, with papers presented on several topics, drawing scholars from a wide area of the Northwest. At the end of the year, plans were being formulated for two smaller meetings with changing personnel. The second seminar was at Ohio State University, under the direction of Carter Findley. At least two meetings are planned to be held, in Ohio and Kentucky.

One existing seminar at the University of Arizona, under the direction of Michael Bonine, was given a small additional grant for a meeting to complete work on a volume of papers on Iran being prepared by the seminar. Another seminar, under the direction of Jerome Weiner, Old Dominion University, received additional support for up to three additional meetings. A fifth seminar, funded last year and

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

under the direction of Joseph Szyliowicz, University of Denver, continued to meet without the need of additional support, a pattern the committee hopes will be followed by the other seminars as they become firmly established.

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

At its February meeting, the committee reviewed 55 applications for postdoctoral research grants and made 16 awards, as listed on pages 164-165. The Selection Committee, which met in March, reviewed 42 applications for doctoral research fellowships and made eight awards, as listed on page 153.

PUBLICATIONS

As a result of earlier activities of the committee, the following collections of papers were prepared for possible publication during the year:

ZARTMAN, J. WILLIAM, editor. "The Study of Elites in the Middle East." Papers from conferences held in 1972 and 1975, in preparation.

MARDIN, SERIF, AND J. WILLIAM ZARTMAN, editors. "The Uncertain Paths: Cohesion and Change in 19th Century Ottoman Turkey and Magreb." Papers from a conference held in May 1975, in preparation.

ZCHAL, ABDELKADER, AND AMAL RASSAM, editors. "Urban Systems and Development in the Maghreb." Papers from a conference held in 1976, in preparation.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, 1966-

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies and the National Academy of Sciences

Members 1978-79

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The Joint Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China continues to operate scientific and scholarly exchanges. Founded in 1966, and sponsored jointly by the American Council of Learned Societies, the National Academy of Sciences, and the Social Science Re-

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

search Council, the committee seeks to promote understanding of each country's scientific and technological advances and to facilitate visits by American scholars of China to the People's Republic of China. Between the inception of the program in 1972 and the end of 1978, the committee will have sponsored 30 American groups to China and will have hosted 37 Chinese groups in the United States. These delegations have covered a wide range of disciplines in the sciences and humanities. They have been an important source of information on the state of the art of key disciplines and have laid the foundation for the more in-depth relationships which are now developing between Chinese and American scholars in all fields.

CHINESE DELEGATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES

Since October 1977 the committee has hosted five delegations from the Scientific and Technical Association of the People's Republic of China and will have received three additional groups by the end of the calendar year.

Ten tunneling engineers from the People's Republic of China visited the United States from October 6 to November 5 to inspect sites currently under construction and to observe the operation of large tunnel-boring machines and technology. Led by Fan Wei-t'ang, vice-president, Academy of Coal Mining Sciences, and deputy director, Peking Coal Scientific Research Institute, the delegation also inspected facilities which manufacture high-technology tunnel-boring equipment and visited the Colorado School of Mines and the Illinois Institute of Technology to study the research under way on the use of high pressure water jets for mechanical fragmentation.

The Chinese citrus studies delegation, headed by Meng Chao-yu, member of the board of directors of the China Agricultural Association, visited the United States in October

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

and November. Interested primarily in high-yielding orange and grapefruit trees, the group investigated varieties and stocks of current cultivars and the techniques used in high-yielding fruit orchards. The delegation visited California, Florida, and Texas to observe the development of American citrus fruits and insect pest control techniques at universities and at U. S. Department of Agriculture research laboratories and orchards. It also visited major citrus processing and packing plants.

A marine sciences delegation visited the United States in April and May. Led by Lo Yu-ju, deputy director of the National Bureau of Oceanography, the group represented fields of marine chemistry, physical oceanography, marine physics, marine geology, seaweed ecology, and marine instrumentation. The 12-member delegation visited the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, research institutes, universities, and corporations.

An 11-member fertilizer study group of the Chinese Chemical Industry Society visited the United States in May and June. Chairman of the group was Liu Pin, council member, Chinese Chemical Industry Society, and president, Shanghai Chemical Industry Research Institute. The group was interested primarily in nitrogen stabilizers and micro-nutrient fertilizers, and in the research, development, and long-term planning of chemical fertilizers. The delegation visited the International Fertilizer Development Institute, the National Fertilizer Development Center, the University of California, Davis, and chemical companies throughout the country, including Dow Chemical Company, Allied Chemical Corporation, and Great Salt Lake Minerals and Chemicals Corporation.

In June and July a 12-member nuclear and plasma physics delegation, led by Yan Ch'eng-chung, deputy director, Lanchow Institute of Modern Physics, visited the United States. The group participated in the week-long Gordon

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

Conference on Nuclear Chemistry and visited a wide variety of institutions including ten universities, six national laboratories, and two companies. The group's primary interest was in nuclear accelerators.

Chaired by Yuan Chin-hsiu, general manager, China Feedstuffs Corporation, an animal feedstuffs delegation will visit the United States in July and August. Institutions to be visited by the 14-member group include Smithkline Corporation, Purdue University, National By-Products, Inc., Ralston Purina International, and the U.S. Meat Animal Research Center. The group's interests range from the history and management of the U.S. feed industries and the development of feedstuffs to the technology of equipment and factory design.

The committee will host two other Chinese delegations in 1978: a light construction materials group in September and a high-level scientific and technical group interested in research management in October.

UNITED STATES DELEGATIONS TO CHINA

Since October 1977 the committee has sent four delegations to China and by the end of the year will send three more groups.

An applied linguistics delegation, chaired by John C. Jamieson of the University of California, Berkeley, visited China in October 1977. Composed of scholars concerned with teaching Chinese, with compiling Chinese language textbooks, dictionaries, and other pedagogical materials, and with teaching English as a second language, the delegation examined the differences between the Chinese language as it is now taught in the United States and as it is spoken in China. The itinerary included visits to Peking Language Institute, Hsinhua Primary School, the Institute of Linguistics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Central Institute for Minorities, Peking Library, and Peking University. This

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

opportunity to investigate how Chinese is spoken in China today is expected to help shift the teaching of the Chinese language in the United States away from outdated or regionally influenced variants and toward modern standard Chinese.

In May and June, Glenn T. Seaborg of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory headed a 12-member team of American chemists reciprocating a visit of Chinese chemists who visited the United States in 1977. The group represented the fields of nuclear chemistry, organic chemistry, polymer chemistry, inorganic chemistry, petroleum chemistry (catalysis), environmental and analytical chemistry, physical chemistry, and chemical engineering. The group visited research institutes, petrochemical complexes, and universities in Peking, Shanghai, Changchun, Harbin, Talien, and Lanchow.

A multidisciplinary rural health systems delegation headed by George I. Lythcott of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare traveled to China in June to study the Chinese experience in rural health care delivery and to discuss problems of mutual concern with Chinese health workers. The 12-member group visited research institutes, hospitals, medical schools, and other health facilities and observed urban, suburban, and rural health care. The delegation visited Peking, Tachai, Sian, Changsha, Kweilin, Nanning, and Kwangchow.

In July and August the third committee delegation in the field of earthquake studies will visit China. The earthquake engineering and hazards reduction delegation will be headed by George Housner of the California Institute of Technology. Primary interests of the 12-member group include liquefaction, landslides, building damage, reconstruction, strong motion studies, effects of faulting, and earthquake prediction field work.

An additional three delegations will visit China in 1978: an engineering education delegation which will examine Chi-

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

na's educational system in engineering and applied science; an oceanography delegation interested in marine biology, marine resources, marine chemistry, marine geology and geophysics, and physical oceanography; and a multidisciplinary Han studies delegation to study the archeology, history, and material culture of the Han dynasty.

STUDY OF CHINA'S SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The committee has begun a major study of developments in China's use of science and technology in the years since the Cultural Revolution. Some 25 scholars are reviewing the state of the art of selected disciplines in the natural sciences, technology, social sciences, and humanities. Each author will focus on research developments and organization, professional education, and assessment of the discipline from a world perspective. Chairman of the steering committee for the project is Walter Rosenblith of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; study director is Leo A. Orleans, China research specialist at the Library of Congress. Publication of the study is expected in early 1980.

PUBLICATIONS

In addition to its bimonthly *China Exchange Newsletter*, the committee has issued during the year the following publications:

Reflections on Scholarly Exchanges with the People's Republic of China, 1972-1976. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1978.

Wheat Studies in the People's Republic of China. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1977.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

SINO-AMERICAN COOPERATION IN THE HUMANITIES AND
SOCIAL SCIENCES, 1966-

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1978-79

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This committee was established by the Councils in agreement with the Academia Sinica in Taipei, Taiwan, to improve advanced training and research in the humanities and social sciences in Taiwan and to strengthen studies of China in the United States. The committee, which is administered by the American Council of Learned Societies, met twice during the year—in February and April—to review the state of various projects under its auspices and to make plans for future activities.

The first meeting was concerned primarily with a proposal drafted by one of its members which attempts to design a framework under which an array of cooperative research projects can be undertaken over the next decade or two. The plan calls for selecting a half-dozen communities in Taiwan, collecting their records, and depositing copies in one or more documentation centers, with a view to making possible a coordinated approach to interrelated, interdisciplinary studies of social, economic, and demographic change in Taiwan

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

which will be of academic and practical interest in both countries. The records to be obtained would include genealogies, temple records, household registers, land records, local newspapers, and contracts relating to marriage, inheritance, and the sale of landed property. Categories of topics which could be the subject of cooperative research under such an arrangement include, for example, regional urbanization, income and land distribution, medical and mental health studies, aging, population and manpower studies, and such anthropological-sociological problems as kinship and religion.

Much of the second meeting was taken up with a discussion of these plans with a representative of the committee's counterpart in Taiwan—the China Council on Sino-American Cooperation in the Humanities and Social Sciences. The general idea of adopting an overall framework for future cooperative research based on several communities met with approval, but a good many problems remain to be solved relating to access to and dissemination of family archives, selection of specific communities and of initial research topics, and financing of exploratory visits to Taiwan.

In addition to this long-range integrated plan, several projects initiated previously moved forward during the year. (1) Field work was completed and papers were written for the project on "Chinese Folklore and Its Role in Modern Society." Under this project graduate students in Taiwan received training from an American scholar in survey methodology and analysis techniques and both carried out field work and wrote basic reports. Editing of a book-length manuscript on Taiwanese folk theater is now in process. (2) The Institute of Modern History in Taiwan, at the committee's suggestion, began to inventory and catalog as a pilot project one section of the Economic Archives of China, 1901–1949. If an evaluation of this section indicates high utility for research, funds

will be sought to complete the project. (3) The committee reviewed a project of the Committee for Taiwan Historical Studies which is surveying archival materials housed in county, township, tax, and land offices in Taiwan and collecting and preserving documents in private collections. (4) As cosponsor of a manpower study in Taiwan, the committee recruited American specialists in sampling theory and manpower data collecting to serve as advisors to the project. (5) A major study of the economic development of Taiwan since 1950, directed by Mr. Galenson under committee auspices, was completed during the year and will be published by the Cornell University Press during the coming year. (6) The Institute of Modern History in Taipei, with funds provided several years ago by the committee, published Series V of the *Archives of Missionary Cases* in four volumes and began work on Series VI. (7) Two more volumes of Ch'ing documents containing the Secret Palace Memorials of the K'ang-hsi period (1661-1722) were published during the year by the National Palace Museum. This completes the nine volumes deriving from the K'ang-hsi period, and the Museum has begun printing the edicts and memorials of the Yung-cheng period (1723-1735).

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

SOUTH ASIA, 1970-

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1978-79

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Screening Committee, International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program for Asia, 1973-

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Staff: DAVID L. SZANTON

As in the past years, the committee's work was supported primarily by a grant from the Ford Foundation. This year the fellowships and grants were also supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities with a matching grant from the Ford Foundation. The committee met twice during the year, in November at Madison, Wisconsin, in conjunction with the sixth annual Wisconsin Conference on South Asia, and in March in New York.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

RESEARCH PLANNING ACTIVITIES

The committee meetings were largely devoted to reviews and further planning of on-going projects, and the consideration of several new activities. These efforts were broadly described by Mr. Heginbotham in *Items*, 31(3):34-36, September 1977. Although the intellectual starting points and formats of the current projects are diverse—reflecting the particular nature of the subject matter and available scholarly resources—the committee's general interest in juxtaposing South Asian concepts with analytic categories and concerns from the West remains undiminished.

The karma project. During the year, the *karma* project, under the general direction of Mr. Potter, moved rapidly ahead with a five-paper panel at the December 1977 meeting of the American Anthropological Association in Houston and a committee-sponsored conference in Pasadena in January 1978. The anthropology panel, organized by Charles F. Keyes, University of Washington, and Paul G. Hiebert, Fuller Theological Seminary, focused on popular ideas of *karma* in contemporary South Asia. The papers will constitute the core essays in a volume that Messers. Keyes and Hiebert are editing on the contemporary meaning and uses of *karma* in a variety of South Asian communities. The volume will be the second in a series of three on *karma*. The first of these volumes, which is currently being edited by Mrs. O'Flaherty, is tentatively entitled "*Karma and Rebirth in Indian Traditions*." The papers for both volumes, and also several essays for a projected third volume on theories of *karma* and rebirth in the devotional *bhakti* literature, being edited by A. K. Ramanujan, University of Chicago, and Guy R. Welbon, University of Pennsylvania, were discussed at the Pasadena meeting, which was attended by 25 participants.

Concepts of the person. The project on South Asian concepts of the person and interpersonal relations, under the direc-

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tion of Mr. Marriott, continued with a series of 26 half-day seminars during the spring at the University of Chicago. The seminar presentations drew on a wide variety of ethnographic and literary materials. A number of the seminar papers were also relevant to the *karma* and folklore projects, and plans are being developed for a continuation with another twenty half-day sessions in autumn 1978 and for a conference on South Asian understandings of the person in 1979.

Folklore. The folklore project, being led by A. K. Ramanujan, initiated an 18-session seminar at the University of Chicago on South Asian conceptual systems and the oral traditions. Most of the papers have focused on oral epics and male/female images in classical and folk conceptions. Two bibliographies on these subjects are now in preparation. In addition, with the help of Peter Claus, California State University, Hayward, and Susan S. Wadley, Syracuse University, two panels on Indian heros, saints, and gods were organized at the March meeting of the Association for Asian Studies in Chicago, and a *South Asian Folklore Newsletter* has been established. Plans for future workshops are currently under discussion.

Risk and uncertainty. In November 1977, an international and multidisciplinary workshop on risk and uncertainty in South Asia was convened at the University of Pennsylvania, organized by Miss McAlpin. Eight papers were presented and discussed in detail and two contrasting approaches emerged, one economic, the other cultural. Plans are currently being developed for follow-up activities which might integrate these two perspectives.

Intermediate political linkages. In March 1978, Eugene Irschick, University of California, Berkeley, organized a conference of 20 historians, anthropologists, and political scientists on intermediate political linkages in South Asia. Thirteen papers were presented on historical concepts of au-

thority and forms of political control from the district to the regional level in various parts of the subcontinent. In contrast to the village and national levels, which have received considerable scholarly attention, and despite their obvious importance to the total system, political linkages at these intermediate levels are poorly understood, and the meeting provoked a lively discussion both of data and of theoretical approaches.

South Asian political economy. After several revisions, the proposal for a special subcommittee on South Asian political economy was approved by the committee. It was sent to scholars in South Asia, Europe, and the United States for expressions of interest in its several components and to several potential sources of financial support. The subcommittee's efforts will focus on decision making with regard to the allocation of economic resources in several levels and domains of South Asian society and in situations of crisis. The project is aimed at producing a series of volumes which will both integrate existing research materials and ideas, and develop an intellectual framework and research agenda.

New projects. In addition to these on-going projects, the committee authorized Mr. Galanter to commission an annotated bibliography and to plan a set of workshops on policies and programs of compensatory discrimination in India. He was also encouraged to explore the possibilities for comparisons with other countries such as Malaysia, Israel, and the United States, currently mounting similar programs. The committee also approved a project on Muslim concepts of authority to be initiated with a workshop on sources of personal authority in South Asian Islam, which will be convened by Mrs. Metcalf in 1979.

With a wide variety of projects well under way, the committee will conduct a formal review of its general orientation and its specific projects at a special three-day meeting planned for October 1978.

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR RESEARCH

At its March 1978 meeting, the committee reviewed 53 applications for International Doctoral Research Fellowships and 40 applications for postdoctoral research grants. The five fellowships and ten grants awarded are listed on pages 150-151 and 165-166.

SOUTHEAST ASIA, 1976-

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1978-79

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Screening Committee, International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program for Asia, 1973-

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SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

The committee, whose programs are supported by grants from the Ford Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities, met in October 1977 and March 1978. It continued to develop a series of projects intended to explore the analytical utility and limits of concepts and conceptual systems indigenous to Southeast Asia.

RESEARCH PLANNING ACTIVITIES

Intellectual history. The project under the direction of Mr. Woodside and Mr. Wyatt scheduled its second seminar for late August 1978, at Cornell University. The general theme of the seminar is "Concepts of the Moral Order and the Question of Change: Late Traditional Thought in Southeast Asia." Seven historians are preparing papers on conceptions of society and social change among Southeast Asian thinkers during the 18th and 19th centuries, a period when internal changes and external pressures encouraged considerable introspective reflection and writing on these issues.

South Asian aesthetics. The project is aimed at describing and analyzing the contexts, categories, and relationships utilized in the construction of expressive or artistic activity in Southeast Asia. It is based on the conviction that close analysis of certain art forms in the region can reveal important general principles and concepts which help to organize daily life and ordinary interpersonal relations. The project, jointly organized by Mr. Becker and Mr. Anderson, will hold its second seminar, with 16 American and Southeast Asian scholars from a variety of fields, at Cornell University, immediately following the intellectual history seminar in August 1978.

Classical states. The initial exploratory workshop of what was originally called the Indic state project was convened by Clifford Geertz at the Institute for Advanced Study in

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

Princeton, New Jersey, in November 1977. Ten scholars presented preliminary papers on concepts of authority and state organization in historical Bali, Burma, Cambodia, Celebes, Java, Malaya, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam. The discussions indicated a number of common attributes and themes and suggested that indigenous elaborations limited the utility of the original "Indic" designation. In consequence, a second seminar is now being planned for December 1978 to focus on the construction and maintenance of political hierarchy in the early history of the region, and the entire project has been retitled "Classical States of Southeast Asia."

Postpeasant society. In May 1978, a group of anthropologists, political scientists, and an economist from Western Europe, Asia, and the United States met at the Seven Springs Center, Mount Kisco, New York, in an initial exploratory workshop on postpeasant society in Southeast Asia. Initiated by James C. Scott, Yale University, the project is aimed at developing fresh interpretations of sociopolitical change in the region. The workshop participants examined the utility and limits of the concept of involution and identified a series of long-term secular trends which seem to characterize the agrarian sectors in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand. Plans for follow-up activities are currently being developed.

Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, 1975-1980. From its inception, the committee has been concerned with the rapid decline in general interest in and support for scholarly research on Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos which coincided with the termination of American military involvement in the three countries. As one effort to reverse this situation the committee has begun planning a major international conference which will focus on the political, social, and economic changes in the three countries during the period 1975-1980. The conference will take place in 1981 and will probably be located outside of the United States. The 1981 date was

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chosen so that sufficient time will have passed since the accession to power of the three new regimes so that the effects of new programs and trends will be more clearly evident.

Maritime orientations. Based on a proposal by Mr. Schlegel and Mr. Szanton, a new project was approved aimed at integrating existing materials and encouraging new research on maritime adaptations and orientations in Southeast Asia, both historical and contemporary. Despite the long and often densely populated coastlines, the historical significance of local and long-distance trade, and the economic importance of marine resources, the sea-oriented, maritime communities of the region have received relatively little systematic attention in contrast to its agricultural and urban communities. This is particularly unfortunate in that marine adaptations often produce strikingly different social and cultural patterns than those that characterize land-based communities; e.g., production cycles tend to be much shorter, often only a single day, there is a much higher element of personal risk in daily work roles, and women often play a substantially more important part in both marketing and politics. In consequence, although the project will also deal with historical issues, it will begin with a workshop in the spring of 1979 designed to explore and further develop the cultural and social characteristics which differentiate Southeast Asian fishing communities from their land-based counterparts.

GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR RESEARCH

At its March 1978 meeting, 77 applications for International Doctoral Research Fellowships and 78 applications for postdoctoral research grants were reviewed. The seven fellowships and ten grants awarded are listed on pages 151 and 166-167.

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

WESTERN EUROPE, 1975-

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1978-79

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*Selection Committee, International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program
for Western Europe, 1973-*

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Screening Committee, 1973-

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ROBERT J. FLANAGAN, Stanford University
PENNY T. GILL, Mount Holyoke College
JAN T. GROSS, Yale University
SUSAN HARDING, University of Michigan
THOMAS W. LAQUEUR, University of California, Berkeley
Staff: ROBERT A. GATES

The committee's research program was supported during the year by the German Marshall Fund of the United States and the Center for Interdisciplinary Research, University of Bielefeld. The International Doctoral Research Fellowships

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

are supported by the Ford Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

RESEARCH PLANNING ACTIVITIES

The committee is concerned with increasing understanding of the structure and functioning of Western industrial societies. In conferences attended by committee members and other invited scholars since 1975, attention has been given to the historical, social, political, and economic models underlying social science research on industrial societies in the 1950s and 1960s. Attention has also been directed toward certain alternative conceptions—the “postindustrial society” model, theories of “organized capitalism,” and various neo-Marxist views. As a result of these discussions, the committee has developed a number of projects dealing with various aspects of change in industrial societies.

Interest groups in Western Europe. The central activity of the committee since January 1977 has been the preparation of a volume of empirical and interpretive essays on interest groups in Western Europe—their development in the 20th century, relationship to government and other social and political institutions, and impact on public policies. The volume will have three sections, each containing an introductory essay and three or four articles. The first section takes a fresh look at the conditions under which various interest groups have been formed; the second examines their behavior in periods of stability and breakdown; and the third considers whether recent changes in the economy and/or the state have significantly altered their structure or functioning. The articles are being written by committee members and a small number of invited contributors.

At the first meeting devoted to the project held in Madrid in May 1977, papers were presented by Miss Berger and Messrs. Feldman, Kocka, and Schmitter. Five other papers

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

were presented at the meeting of the committee in October 1977 in New York. Two of these are for the second section of the book—one written by Mr. Hernes, on the relationship between collective identities and political organization, and the other by Claus Offe, University of Bielefeld, on various consequences of the attribution of public status to interest groups. Two other essays discussed at the meeting are intended for the third section of the book. Mr. Salvati's paper analyzed the interplay of market forces, interest groups, and political mediation in the last decade in shaping Western European economic policy; Mr. Silver's examined the impact of both social organization and values on the definition of interests. The fifth paper reviewed at the October meeting was a draft of the essay introducing the volume by Mr. Maier, on the emergence and limits of interest representation in contemporary Europe.

The committee decided to seek further contributions that give particular attention to the internal politics of interest groups. Two papers on this topic were subsequently prepared for the meeting of the committee in June 1978 in Bielefeld. One of these was by Charles Sabel, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on the incentives and sanctions employed by the leaders of interest groups to control their members, and the other by Wolfgang Streeck, International Institute of Management, Berlin, on the cooptation of leaders by the state and the effect of cooptation on member-leader relations. At its June meeting the committee also reviewed a paper by Mr. Pizzorno on the conditions of functioning of contemporary pluralist political systems as well as revised versions of the papers presented at the two preceding meetings. The authors have been asked to complete final revisions of their papers by November 1978.

Mass values and the changing boundaries of the "political" in European society. A number of other concerns have developed as the committee has worked on the interest-group volume.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

The primary focus remains on understanding the underlying structures and modes of functioning of advanced industrial societies. One aspect of this concern is with understanding changes in values among the various classes in Western European society. The committee has planned two small conferences involving a number of social historians and other social scientists to explore mass values in 20th century Europe. The committee believes that certain changes in mass values are closely related to the changing boundaries of the "political" in European society. The agenda of politics has been significantly enlarged as issues formerly considered dilemmas of private life are increasingly posed as challenges for public policy. This phenomenon may also be associated with another of the committee's concerns, the declining capacity of the political parties to identify and effectively represent the new issues and aspirations in society.

The structural effects of reconstruction and stabilization policies in the two postwar eras. Planning has also begun for a larger conference on the effects of public policy in the two postwar eras on basic economic structures. This conference, which is projected for the spring of 1980, will focus on policies of reconstruction and stabilization in the industrialized countries in the years from 1918 to the early 1920s and in the early post-1945 years—periods of "institutional openness" for the Western European economy.

The comparative study of Western Europe and Japan. The committee is planning to give more attention to Japan in its future work on the socioeconomic and political structures of advanced industrial society. The committee's first venture in the comparative analysis of Japan and Western Europe was a workshop on local government and center-local relations in Japan, France, and Italy that took place in April. The workshop was planned in cooperation with the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies, which provided most of the funds for the meeting. Partial support was also provided by the

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

Giovanni Agnelli Foundation. A proposal is being developed that will involve the collaboration of a small group of Europe specialists with a team of Japan specialists in parallel studies of local politics and center-local relations in Japan and Western Europe. In addition, in the area of industrial relations the committee wants to consider comparatively such topics as organizational structure, the functioning of decision making, worker participation, changing patterns in the organization of work, and the consequences of various modes of negotiation between industrial management and labor unions.

INTERNATIONAL DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The Western Europe program particularly encourages applications for research on problems common to all Western industrial societies and on understudied geographic areas in Western Europe. It also seeks to develop opportunities for collaborative relations between younger American and European scholars. The Selection Committee met in March and named 21 new fellows, out of 160 applicants. The fellows and their topics are listed on pages 153-155.

COMMITTEE FOR INTERCOUNCIL COOPERATION

CONFERENCE BOARD OF ASSOCIATED RESEARCH
COUNCILS, 1944-

Joint with the American Council on Education, the American
Council of Learned Societies, and the National Research
Council

Members 1978-79

ROBERT M. LUMIANSKY, American Council of Learned Societies,
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LEON LIPSON, Social Science Research Council

EDGAR F. SHANNON, JR., American Council of Learned Societies

ELEANOR BERNERT SHELDON, Social Science Research Council

The Conference Board is made up of representatives of the American Council on Education, the American Council of Learned Societies, the National Research Council, and the Social Science Research Council. Two years ago, the Board began planning for a study of the quality of graduate education in the United States. Toward this end, it convened a conference on the assessment of graduate education programs in September 1976. The major recommendation of this conference was that a new assessment study be undertaken. Copies of the report of the conference were distributed to all graduate deans in the United States and to all others who requested it.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

The Conference Board subsequently appointed a planning committee for a study of the quality and effectiveness of research-doctorate training programs. Cochaired by Gardner Lindzey, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, and Harriet Zuckerman, Columbia University, the planning committee held its first meeting in February 1978. A working draft for such a study has been formulated. The committee met again in June 1978 to discuss further steps required to initiate the study.

AD HOC COMMITTEE

PRESIDENTIAL SEARCH COMMITTEE, 1978-

Members 1978-79

PHILIP E. CONVERSE, University of Michigan, CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM GORHAM, The Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)
TAMARA K. HAREVEN, Clark University
LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, University of Pennsylvania
SALLY FALK MOORE, University of California, Los Angeles
ROBERT PARKE, Social Science Research Council
KARL E. TAEUBER, University of Wisconsin

Following the announcement on May 15, 1978 that Eleanor Bernert Sheldon would be leaving the presidency of the Council, this committee was appointed in order to propose to the Executive Committee a candidate or candidates for the position of president.

Fellowship and Grant Programs

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FELLOWSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

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A GUIDE TO THE PROGRAMS

This section describes very briefly the programs of fellowships and grants offered by the Council and by the foreign area committees that the Council sponsors jointly with the American Council of Learned Societies. Additional information, including eligibility requirements and application deadlines, is contained in an annual *Fellowships and Grants* brochure, obtainable from the Council.

Fellowships are offered to support predoctoral or postdoctoral training; grants are for the support of postdoctoral research.

FELLOWSHIPS

Research Training Fellowships are offered to scholars for postdoctoral training that will prepare them for innovative research in the social sciences. Awards are made by the Committee on Social Science Personnel (see pages 58-59). A listing of the awards made in 1977-78 is given on pages 147-148.

International Doctoral Research Fellowships (formerly offered by the Foreign Area Fellowship Program) are awarded for doctoral dissertation field research in the social sciences and the humanities that is to be carried out in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Near and Middle East, and Western Europe. Fellowship awards are made by foreign area committees that the Council sponsors jointly with the American Council of Learned Societies; see the reports of these foreign area committees on pages 61-135. A listing of the awards made in 1977-78 is given on pages 148-155.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

GRANTS

Grants for individual and collaborative research on world areas are given to assist scholars at the postdoctoral level in conducting research in the social sciences and the humanities; grants may be for research in one country, for comparative research among countries in one world area, or for comparative research among world areas. The awards are made by the world area committees that the Council sponsors jointly with the American Council of Learned Societies, or by their subcommittees. Also listed are the recipients of grants for advanced training in Chinese studies under a program administered by the American Council of Learned Societies. See pages 61-135 for the annual reports of these committees. The awards made in 1977-78 are listed on pages 155-167.

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS AWARDED IN 1977-78

RESEARCH TRAINING FELLOWSHIPS

- ANNETTE M. ADLER, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Stanford University, for postdoctoral training in social history at the University of Wisconsin
- CHARLOTTE H. AULL, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Duke University, for postdoctoral training in the research techniques and theoretical perspectives of geography at the University College of Swansea, University of Wales
- PAUL E. DIENER, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Stanford University, for postdoctoral training in ecology and evolutionary biology at Texas A & M University
- MICHAEL P. HANAGAN, visiting scholar, University of Michigan, Ph.D. in history, 1976, for training in demography at the Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania
- JOHN J. KELLER, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Hawaii, for postdoctoral training in tree crop horticulture and forestry at Oregon State University
- MELVIN J. KONNER, associate professor of anthropology, Harvard University, for training on the neuroanatomical basis of the development of social behavior at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- CATHERINE C. LEWIS, Ph.D. candidate in developmental psychology, Stanford University, for research training in anthropological and sociological approaches to childrearing at Harvard University
- CATHERINE B. SILVER, associate professor of sociology, Brooklyn College, City University of New York, for training in equal rights law at Columbia Law School
- FILOMINA C. STEADY, assistant professor of anthropology, Boston University, for training in biostatistics, epidemiology, and demography at the Harvard School of Public Health

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

RICHARD H. TRAINOR, Ph.D. candidate in history, Oxford University, for postdoctoral training in sociology at the University of Wisconsin

INTERNATIONAL DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

AFRICA

ISMAIL HUSSEIN ABDALLA, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Wisconsin, for research in Nigeria on Islamic medicine and its influence on indigenous Hausa medical practitioners

MARY JO ARNOLDI, Ph.D. candidate in art history, Indiana University, for research in Mali on Bambara-Bozo puppetry in the Segou region

SARAH CATHERINE BRETT-SMITH, Ph.D. candidate in art history, Yale University, for research in Mali on Bogolanfini mud-dyed cloth

ANGELIQUE HAUGERUD, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Northwestern University, for research in Kenya on changing agricultural production strategies

GEORGE MICHAEL LA RUE, Ph.D. candidate in history, Boston University, for research in Chad on the process of social stratification in the slave-supplying state of Baguirmi, 1800-1920.

CHIPASHA P. LUCHEMBE, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of California, Los Angeles, for research in Zambia and Peru on the proletarianization of mine workers

MARY ALLEN MCMASTER, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of California, Los Angeles, for research in Zaire on precolonial cultural interactions among the Bua

NANCY H. MERRYMAN, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Northwestern University, for research in Kenya on relationships between ecological stress and the division of labor among pastoral nomads

PHILIP M. POCHON, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Boston University, for research in Kenya on late prehistoric subsistence patterns

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

LINDA KAYE SUSSMAN, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, Washington University, for research in Mauritius on the medical beliefs and practices of patients, healers, and physicians

LARRY W. YARAK, Ph.D. candidate in history, Northwestern University, for research in the Netherlands and in Ghana on the politics and administration of Dutch affairs in Asante, 1776-1872

ASIA

China and Inner Asia

ROBERT ENO, Ph.D. candidate in Far Eastern languages and literatures, University of Michigan, for research in Taiwan on the integration of man and nature in Chou Confucian thought

ROBERT D. JENKS, Ph.D. candidate in history and East Asian languages, Harvard University, for research in France and Taiwan on insurgency and social disorder in Kweichow during the Taiping era of the Miao Rebellion, 1855-1872

DAVID E. KELLEY, Ph.D. candidate in history and East Asian languages, Harvard University, for research in Japan and Taiwan on voluntary associations among the boatmen of the Ch'ing Dynasty grain transport fleets

JEAN CHUN OI, Ph.D. candidate in political science, University of Michigan, for research in Japan, Hong Kong, and Taiwan on the local grain reserve system in China from 1644 to the present

STEVEN D. OWYOUNG, Ph.D. candidate in the history of art, University of Michigan, for research in Taiwan on the painting collections and catalogues of Chinese collectors of the Ming Dynasty

DAVID PAULSON, Ph.D. candidate in history, Stanford University, for research in Japan and Taiwan on traditional leadership and the growth of Communist power in Shantung Province, 1928-1948

Northeast Asia

THOMAS WILLIAM HARE, Ph.D. candidate in Far Eastern languages and literatures, University of Michigan, for research in Japan on the literary and musical structure of Zeami's plays

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

LORRAINE F. HARRINGTON, Ph.D. candidate in history, Stanford University, for research in Japan on strategic outposts of Ashikaga rule

ELIZABETH G. HARRISON, Ph.D. candidate in Far Eastern languages and civilizations, University of Chicago, for research in Japan on the popularization of Buddhist thought in Tokugawa Japan

WESLEY M. JACOBSEN, Ph.D. candidate in linguistics, University of Chicago, for research in Japan on transitivity in the Japanese verbal system

DORINNE K. KONDO, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Harvard University, for research in Japan on kinship, family, and economic relations in Japanese small businesses

ANDREW LAWRENCE MARKUS, Ph.D. candidate in East Asian languages and literatures, Yale University, for research in Tokyo on Ryūtei Tanekiko, a popular novelist of the Edo period

HONG WEE TAN, Ph.D. candidate in economics, Yale University, for research in Japan on human capital and technical change

ARTHUR H. THORNHILL III, Ph.D. candidate in East Asian languages and civilizations, Harvard University, for research in Kyoto on the dramaturgy of medieval Japan through the *rokurin ichiro* theory of Komparu Zenchiku (1405-1468)

South Asia

MIRA REYM BINFORD, Ph.D. candidate in communication arts, University of Wisconsin, for research in England, France, Israel, and India on the documentary film in India and mass media transmission of public policy

JOHN S. DEYELL, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Wisconsin, for research in Europe, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India on the quantitative monetary history of early medieval North India (c. 500-1200 A.D.)

TAMARA GUNASEKERA-O'GRADY, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Cornell University, for research in Sri Lanka on social and cultural aspects of stratification in Sinhalese peasant society

COLLETT C. HARRIS, Ph.D. candidate in religion, Columbia University, for research in Japan and India on sectarian dialogues on the nature of substance in *dharma* theory

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

SHARON E. WOODRUFF, Ph.D. candidate in music, Brown University, for research in India on *rag* combination and change in Hindustani *misra rags*

Southeast Asia

ROGER DOWNEY, Ph.D. candidate in economics, Cornell University, for research in Indonesia on income distribution and poverty

J. JOSEPH ERRINGTON, Ph.D. candidate in linguistics and anthropology, University of Chicago, for research in Indonesia on language change and interaction in south-central Java

STEPHEN R. HEDER, Ph.D. candidate in government, Cornell University, for research in France and the United States on the interaction between Cambodian domestic politics and American policy toward Cambodia since 1953

MARGARET KOCH, Ph.D. candidate in history, Columbia University, for research in Malaysia on Malay peasant society in Pahang, 1889-1941

SUSAN MARY MCKINNON, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Chicago, for research in Indonesia on kin group composition, marriage alliance, and exchange in the Tanimbar Islands

AIKO SHIRAIISHI, Ph.D. candidate in history, Cornell University, for research in the Netherlands, Japan and Indonesia on mobilization and control of Javanese society under the Japanese occupation, 1942-1945.

R. ANDERSON SUTTON, Ph.D. candidate in music, University of Michigan, for research in Indonesia on the nature, function, and aesthetic of repetition and change in gamelan music in central Java

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

S. LIEF ADELSON, Ph.D. candidate in history, El Colegio de México, for research in Mexico on the transformation of the labor force in the town of Tampico, 1906-1938

JANIS B. ALCORN, Ph.D. candidate in botany, University of Texas, for research in Mexico on the ethnobotany of the Huastec

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

- MARTHA BIGGAR ANDERS, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Cornell University, for research in Peru on the functions of a Wari administrative site
- LAIRD W. BERGAD, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Pittsburgh, for research in Puerto Rico on the development of a coffee export economy, 1850-1900
- HERBERT BRAUN, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Wisconsin, for research in Colombia on the "Bogotazo," a contemporary urban revolt in an underdeveloped society
- ROBERT D. DAUGHTERS, Ph.D. candidate in regional planning, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Brazil on the role of intermediate size cities in Third World development
- KATHRYN G. DEWEY, Ph.D. candidate in biological sciences, University of Michigan, for research in Mexico on the impact of agricultural change on diet and nutrition in Tabasco
- LESLIE M. DOW, JR., Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Michigan, for research in Guatemala on ethnic boundaries and changing ethnic identity
- ALEX DUPUY, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, State University of New York, Binghamton, for research in France on merchant slavery and the contradictions of French colonialism in Haiti and the Dominican Republic in the 18th century
- MARÍA PATRICIA FERNÁNDEZ-KELLY, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Rutgers University, for research in Mexico on the female labor force in Mexican-American border industries
- LAURENCE KRUTE-GEORGES, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Columbia University, for research in Venezuela on the nominal morphology and semantics of the language of the Piaroa
- MARIA HELENA MOREIRA ALVES, Ph.D. candidate in political science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for research in Brazil on resistance to an authoritarian state
- KATHRYN V. STAIANO, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Kansas, for research in Belize on the semiotics of medical systems
- DAVID W. WALKER, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Chicago, for research in Mexico on a Mexican elite family—the Martínez del Río family, 1830-1930

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

KARL A. YAMBERT, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of California, Davis, for research in Peru on Catacaos, a traditional small-holder community in a capitalist export economy

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

TERRY ALLEN, Ph.D. candidate in fine arts, Harvard University, for research in Iran and Afghanistan on the social, cultural, and historical aspects of 15th century Herat

LISA S. ANDERSON, Ph.D. candidate in political science, Columbia University, for research in Tunisia and Libya on the impact of colonial administration on rural politics

STEVEN C. CATON, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Chicago, for research in the Yemen Arab Republic on the Arabic spoken in Sana'a

JOSEPH LeBARON, Ph.D. candidate in Near Eastern studies, Princeton University, for research in Sudan on economic change and Condominium Government policy in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 1925-1856

MARGARET LEE MERIWETHER, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Pennsylvania, for research in Syria on upper-class families in 18th century Halab (Aleppo)

THOMAS BRUCE STEVENSON, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Wayne State University, for research in the Yemen Arab Republic on kinship, stratification, and mobility

STEPHEN B. SWENSEN, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Virginia, for research in Morocco on social change and the reformulation of religious values

MIRA FROMER ZUSSMAN, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Tunisia on land reform experiments and rural development

WESTERN EUROPE

JAMES S. AMELANG, Ph.D. candidate in history, Princeton University, for research in Spain on economic and political ideologies of the Catalan ruling classes in the 17th century

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

- PHILLIP L. ANTWEILER, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, Boston University, for research in France and the United Kingdom on class and ethnicity in peripheral areas
- RAINER LUTZ BAUER, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Stanford University, for research in Spain and West Germany on labor migration, household organization, and development in a rural Spanish parish
- WILLIAM I. BRUSTEIN, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, University of Washington, for research in France on political regionalism in western and Mediterranean France
- NANCY WATERS CARPENTER, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Oregon, for research in the United Kingdom on the ideology and politics of the late Victorian aristocracy
- MARK N. FRIEDRICH, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Rochester, for research in West Germany on the society and polity of Mainz, 1500-1618
- LYNN T. GARAFOLA, Ph.D. candidate in comparative literature, City University of New York, for research in France and the United Kingdom on Diaghilev's Ballets Russes and the transformation of modern culture, 1909-1929
- CHRISTOPHER E. GUTHRIE, Ph.D. candidate in history, Northern Illinois University, for research in France on the commune of Narbonne and the general crisis of French society, 1850-1871
- MARYANNE KOWALESKI, Ph.D. candidate in medieval studies, University of Toronto, for research in the United Kingdom on local markets in medieval Exeter, 1240-1400
- IRENE LASOTA-ZABLUDOWSKI, Ph.D. candidate in political science, Columbia University, for research in France on recent changes and tendencies in the policy of the French Communist Party
- JAMES V. H. MELTON, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Chicago, for research in Austria on the Felbiger schools and enlightened absolutism
- JULIA K. MOLDOF, Ph.D. candidate in Spanish, University of Pennsylvania, for research in Spain on Galician oral literature and its antecedents in medieval literature
- CAROL H. O'DAY, Ph.D. candidate in government, University of Texas, for research in the United Kingdom on the politics of agricultural policy

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

- ROSA-ALICIA RAMOS, Ph.D. candidate in Spanish, University of Pennsylvania, for research in Spain on contemporary literature and the oral literary tradition in Galicia
- STEVE L. RAPPAPORT, Ph.D. candidate in history, Columbia University, for research in the United Kingdom on social structure, mobility, and change in Tudor London
- STEVEN G. REINHARDT, Ph.D. candidate in history, Northern Illinois University, for research in France on criminality in the *sénéchaussée* of Sarlat during the 18th century
- RITA M. RHODES, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, for research in Ireland on the role of women in migration, family life, and landholding in 19th century Ireland
- JAMES A. SECORD, Ph.D. candidate in the history of science, Princeton University, for research in the United Kingdom on the Victorian geological debate on the boundary line between the Cambrian and the Silurian systems
- DEBORA L. SILVERMAN, Ph.D. candidate in history, Princeton University, for research in France on cultural responses to the urban transformation of Paris, 1880-1910
- NANCY STIEBER, Ph.D. candidate in architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for research in the Netherlands on the social determinants of architectural form in working-class housing in Amsterdam, 1909-1922
- PETER G. STROMBERG, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Stanford University, for research in Sweden on secularization in Swedish society

GRANTS AWARDED BY FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

AFRICA

- RONALD R. ATKINSON, Ph.D. in history, Northwestern University, for research in Ghana on the history of politics in the late 18th and 19th centuries in the former state of Akyem Kotoku
- JEAN M. BORGATTI, assistant professor of African art, University of Florida, for research in Nigeria on the effects of social change on Okpella masking traditions and aesthetic attitudes

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

- WILLIAM A. BROWN, assistant professor of history, University of Wisconsin, for research in West Africa on a comparative history of Muslim revivals in the 19th century
- WILLIAM M. FREUND, senior lecturer in history, Ahmadu Bello University, for research in Nigeria on a social and economic history of the tin-mining industry of the Jos Plateau
- CHARLES L. GESHEKTER, professor of history, California State University, Chico, for research in Somalia on the economic and political consequences of the incorporation of Somali nomads into the global economy, 1920-1945
- JAMES D. GRAHAM, associate professor of history, Oakland University, for research in Southern Tanzania on rural development and alienation
- PETER C. W. GUTKIND, professor of anthropology, McGill University, for research in Ghana on a history of the canoemen and surfboatmen of the Gold Coast from 1600-1959, and of the dockworkers since 1928
- RUSSELL G. HAMILTON, professor of Portuguese, University of Minnesota, for research in Mozambique, Angola, and Cape Verde on national culture and postindependence literature
- JAN S. HOGENDORN, professor of economics, Colby College, for research in Europe and Africa on the cowrie currency and the slave trade
- G. KERSHAW, professor of anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, for research in Europe on the Mau Mau revolution in Kenya
- PATRICK R. McNAUGHTON, assistant professor of art history, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, for research in Mali on *daliluw*—the traditional knowledge component in Bamana sculpture and technology
- SHARON BAKER STICHTER, associate professor of sociology, University of Massachusetts, Boston, for research in Kenya on the interaction of family and economic roles among women
- SHEILA S. WALKER, assistant professor of education, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Cameroon on social and cultural influences on the access of Fulbe females to modern education

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

CHINA

For Research on Contemporary and Republican China

- B. MICHAEL FROLIC, associate professor of political science, York University, for research in the United States on models of Communist development in the Soviet Union and China
- STEVAN HARRELL, assistant professor of anthropology, University of Washington, for research in Taiwan on the structure of the cottage knitting industry in Ploughshare Village
- KARL P. HERBST, assistant professor of law, University of Pittsburgh, for research in Hong Kong on factory labor relations in China
- HONG YUNG LEE, assistant professor of political science, Earlham College, for research in the United States and Hong Kong on the reconstruction of the Chinese Communist Party after the Cultural Revolution
- JOHN E. SCHRECKER, associate professor of history, Brandeis University, for research in the United States on the reform movement of 1898 in China
- SUSAN L. SHIRK, assistant professor of political science, University of California, San Diego, for research in Hong Kong on equality and inequality in China
- VIVIENNE SHUE, assistant professor of political science, Yale University, for research in Hong Kong and the United States on localism in contemporary Chinese politics
- JUDITH STRAUCH, assistant professor of anthropology, Harvard University, for research in Hong Kong and Malaysia on cyclical labor migration among Chinese in Hong Kong and Malaysia

For Research on the Economy of China

- JOHN C. H. FEI, professor of economics, Yale University, for research in Taiwan and the United States on stability and inter-class mobility
- NICHOLAS R. LARDY, assistant professor of economics, Yale University, for research in the United States on the role of agriculture in Chinese economic growth

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

BRUCE L. REYNOLDS, assistant professor of economics, Union College, for research in the United States on Chinese industrial planning, 1949-1977

For Advanced Training in Chinese Studies

ADVANCED LANGUAGE STUDY IN EAST ASIA

JU-HSI CHOU, associate professor of art history, Arizona State University, for the study of Japanese

MICHAEL B. FISH, assistant professor of Chinese, University of Oregon, for the study of modern Chinese

BRANTLY WOMACK, assistant professor of political science, University of Texas at Dallas, for the study of classical and modern Chinese

ADVANCED STUDY AT MAJOR UNIVERSITY CENTERS

CHARLOTTE FURTH, professor of history, California State University, Long Beach, for the study of classical Chinese sources related to the history of the family in late traditional China

NORIKO KAMACHI, associate professor of history, University of Michigan, Dearborn, for the study of Ch'ing legal records

LOUISA McDONALD READ, Las Vegas, Nevada, Ph.D. in the history of Far Eastern art, for the study of classical and modern Chinese with an emphasis on art-historical literature and texts related to the history and development of Chinese art

HENRY ROSEMONT, JR., professor of philosophy, St. Mary's College of Maryland, for the study of classical Chinese

JANET W. SALAFF, associate professor of sociology, University of Toronto, for the study of Japanese and modern Chinese

ROBERT M. SOMERS, assistant professor of history, University of Missouri, for the study of political anthropology and regional analysis

PHILIP WEST, associate professor of history, Indiana University, for the study of legal education in late Ch'ing and early Republican China

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

EAST EUROPE

- THOMAS ECKMAN, professor of Slavic literatures, University of California, Los Angeles, for research on the origins and development of "free verse" in the poetry of the Slavs
- ALEKSANDER GELLA, professor of sociology, State University of New York, Buffalo, for research on the Polish intelligentsia
- ROGER E. KANET, associate professor of political science, University of Illinois, for research on integration in Eastern Europe and its implications for East-West relations
- PAUL MARER, associate professor of international business, Indiana University, for research on restrictions against "disruptive" imports from Eastern Europe
- VOJTECH MASTNY, associate professor of history, University of Illinois, for research on political culture and national interest in East European diplomacy
- DAVID F. ROBINSON, associate professor of Slavic languages and literatures, Ohio State University, for research on the development of the Slavic liturgy
- YASUSHI TODA, assistant professor of economics, University of Florida, for research on East-West comparisons of standards of living
- LAURA D'ANDREA TYSON, assistant professor of economics, University of California, Berkeley, for research on intersectoral wage competition and the inflationary process in Yugoslavia
- THOMAS A. WOLF, assistant professor of economics, Ohio State University, for research on determinants of East European exports to the industrialized West—the case of the Federal Republic of Germany

JAPAN

- MARY ELIZABETH BERRY, assistant professor of history, University of Michigan, for research in Japan on problems in the social history of Kyoto's townspeople, 1467-1615
- CAROL GLUCK, assistant professor of history, Columbia University, for research in Japan on the views of Japanese development that

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SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

have predominated in Japan in the period from the late 1920s until the present

- SUSAN B. HANLEY, associate professor of Japanese studies, University of Washington, for research in Japan and the United States on changes in the standard of living and the relationship of these changes to demographic and economic behavior and to social change in Japan, 1600-1900
- HARRY D. HAROOTUNIAN, professor of history, University of Chicago, for research in Japan and the United States on the formation of political discourse in Japan, 1500-1700
- KYOKO INOUE, assistant professor of linguistics, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, for research in the United States on perfective expressions in Japanese
- NORIKO KAMACHI, associate professor of history, University of Michigan, Dearborn, for research in Japan on the city of Nagasaki as the center of China trade in Tokugawa Japan
- KEY H. KIM, associate professor of anthropology, University of California, Davis, for research in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan on Sino-Japanese rivalry in Korea, 1882-1894
- ELLIS S. KRAUSS, associate professor of political science, Western Washington University, for research in Japan and the United States on political opposition and conflict in Japan
- GARI K. LEDYARD, professor of history, Columbia University, for research in Japan on the Japanese state from the late Yayoi to the Middle Tomb periods (c. 3rd to 5th centuries, A.D.)
- CHAE-JIN LEE, professor of political science, University of Kansas, for research in Japan and Korea on Japanese policy toward Korea, 1965-1977
- CARL MOSK, assistant professor of economics, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Japan and the United States on the decline of fertility in Japan
- DONALD H. SHIVELY, professor of history and literature, Harvard University, for research in Japan on the administration of Osaka in the Tokugawa period
- ROBERT J. SMITH, professor of anthropology, Cornell University, for research in Japan on popular religious belief and practice

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

KOREA

- WONMO DONG, associate professor of political science, Southern Methodist University, for research in the United States on the politics of social change in colonial Korea, 1910-1945
- C. PAUL DREDGE, assistant professor of anthropology, Northeastern University, for research in Korea on speech levels and status in a Korean village
- KEY H. KIM, associate professor of anthropology, University of California, Davis, for research in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan on Sino-Japanese rivalry in Korea, 1882-1894
- JAMES B. PALAIS, associate professor of history, University of Washington, for research in Japan and Korea on the thought of Yu Hyŏng-wŏn, a Confucian statesman of the 17th century
- SAMUEL R. RAMSEY, assistant professor of East Asian languages and cultures, Columbia University, for research in the United States on the origins of Korean aspirated consonants
- SUSAN S. SHIN, adjunct assistant professor of sociology, C. W. Post College, Long Island University, for research in Korea on the Tonghak movement
- SOON YOUNG YOON, visiting assistant professor of anthropology, Ehwa Woman's University, for research in Korea and the United States on management and labor in a multinational corporation

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- JOSÉ P. BARRAN, professor of history, Instituto A. Vázquez Acevedo (Montevideo), for research in Uruguay and London on José Batlle and the ties of Urugayan land owners to the British empire, 1911-1916
- WENDELL BELL, professor of sociology, Yale University, for research in the West Indies and the United States on postindependence democracy in Jamaica
- LOURDES CASAL, assistant professor of psychology, Rutgers University, for research in Cuba on the transition to socialism
- PEDRO CAVALCANTI, associate professor of sociology, Washington University, for research in Europe on the generation of post-1964 exiles from Brazil

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- PETER COLE, professor of linguistics, University of Illinois, for research in Peru on the Quechua language
- RUTH COLLIER, assistant professor of political science, Indiana University, for research in the United States on regime, class, and party in Latin America
- SCOTT COOK, associate professor of anthropology, University of Connecticut, for research in Mexico on craft production and capitalist development in the "central valleys" region of Oaxaca
- RENÉ DE COSTA, associate professor of Romance languages, University of Chicago, for research in Spain and Argentina on the theory and practice of ultraism
- PAUL W. DRAKE, associate professor of history, University of Illinois, for research in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile on United States economic expansion in Latin America from World War I to the Depression
- RICARDO FFRENCH-DAVIS, investigator, Corporation for Economic Research for Latin America (Santiago), for research in Chile on the politics of foreign commerce in Chile, 1973-1977
- CONSTANCE GARCÍA-BARRIO, associate professor of Hispanic literature, West Chester State College, for research in Cuba on the political significance of the literary image of the black in Cuba
- EDWARD GONZALEZ, professor of political science, University of California, Los Angeles, for research in Mexico, Finland, and Cuba on the role of leverage states in the international order
- LUCIO F. F. KOWARICK, assistant professor of social sciences, University of São Paulo, for research in Brazil on labor and the formation of the labor force at the onset of industrialization
- MARVIN LEINER, professor of education, Queens College, City University of New York, for research in the United States and Cuba on revolutionary ideology and Cuban education
- LUCIANO MARTINS, investigator, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (Paris), for research in Paris on new patterns of business alliances in the Brazilian petrochemical sector
- ROLANDO MELLAFE, professor of history, University of Wisconsin, for research in Chile on the determinants of the size and structure of the family in the 19th century

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

BENJAMÍN NAHUM, professor of history, Instituto A. Vázquez Acevedo (Montevideo), for research in Uruguay and London on José Batlle and the ties of Uruguayan land owners to the British empire, 1903-1911

JORGE NOTARO, researcher, Center for Economic Research (Montevideo), for research in Uruguay on development strategy and underemployment

BRIAN H. POLLITT, lecturer in economics, University of Glasgow, for research in Cuba on agricultural development in postrevolutionary Cuba

DANILO RODRÍGUEZ SILVA, director of research, Center for Integral Education (Montevideo), for research in Ecuador on the Ecuadorian petroleum boom and its effects on the state, 1972-1976

HILGARD O'REILLY STERNBERG, professor of geography, University of California, Berkeley, for research in the United States on the historical, political, and cultural geography of Northwest Mato Grosso, Brazil

MARK DAVID SZUCHMAN, assistant professor of history, Florida International University, for research in Argentina on family and community in the 19th century

MARK E. THOMPSON, associate professor of industrial relations, University of British Columbia, for research in Mexico on industrial unions and the state

JOSÉ ANTONIO VIERA-GALLO, associate professor of political science, IPALMO (Institute for the Relations Between Italy and the Countries of Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East, Rome), for research in Italy on the origins, development, and incidence of the doctrine of national security

RICHARD WEISSKOFF, associate professor of economics, Iowa State University, for research in Lima on the economy of Peru's Andean region

LORNA VALERIE WILLIAMS, assistant professor of Romance languages, Dartmouth College, for research in the United States and Cuba on self and society in the poetry of Nicolás Guillén

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NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

KARL K. BARBIR, assistant professor of history, Siena College, for research in England and France on Khalil Muradi, an 18th century Ottoman notable of Damascus

ROBERT D. BURROWES, Ph.D. in politics, Princeton University, for research in the Yemen Arab Republic on its state builders and modernizers

DONNA ROBINSON DIVINE, assistant professor of government, Smith College, for research in Israel on the career patterns of senior civil servants

DALE F. EICKELMAN, assistant professor of anthropology, New York University, for research in Oman on cultural values and their relation to conceptions of social differentiation

RICHARD M. FRANK, professor of Arabic, Catholic University of America, for research in Istanbul on the theological writings of the As'arite school, 950-1100 A.D.

PETER GRAN, assistant professor of history, University of Texas, for research in Egypt on culture and social change at the time of Ibrahim al-Bajuri, 1835-1865

FREDERICK C. HUXLEY, assistant professor of anthropology, University of Michigan, Dearborn, for research in Tunisia on intermediation (*wasita*) as a process underlying the establishment of formal bureaucratic relationships and informal personal networks

RONALD C. JENNINGS, assistant professor of history, University of Illinois, for research in Cyprus on a history of Ottoman Cyprus, 1580-1640

RICHARD P. MITCHELL, professor of history, University of Michigan, for research in the Islamic countries of the Middle East on Muslim fundamentalist thought in the contemporary period

JOHN E. PETERSON, research analyst, Library of Congress, for research in the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Oman on comparative political change

ALEYA ROUCHDY, associate professor of Arabic and linguistics, Wayne State University, for research in Egypt on the decay of modern Nubian language in the Nile Valley

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

- JOHN MASSON SMITH, JR., professor of history, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Iraq on the numismatic and monetary history of the Mongols in the 13th and 14th centuries
- BAHRAM TAVAKOLIAN, assistant professor of anthropology, Mount Holyoke College, for research in Afghanistan on effects of economic modernization on cultural values among the Shikhanzai nomads
- DAVID S. THOMAS, assistant professor of history, Rhode Island College, for research in Turkey on the historical writings of Silahdar Findikili Mehmed Aga (1658-1724)
- A. L. UDOVITCH, professor of Near Eastern history, Princeton University, for research in Tunisia on the Jewish community of Jerba
- JOHN O. VOLL, associate professor of history, University of New Hampshire, for research in Egypt on the Islamic tradition of fundamentalist reform from the 16th through the 18th centuries

SOUTH ASIA

- HARRY W. BLAIR, associate professor of political science, Bucknell University, for a comparative study of local-level participatory development projects in the United States and Bangladesh
- JAMES F. FISHER, associate professor of anthropology and sociology, Carleton College, for research in Nepal on social and cultural change among the Sherpas of Khumbu
- LEONARD A. GORDON, associate professor of history, Brooklyn College, City University of New York, for a political and cultural biography of Subhas and Sarat Bose
- PADMANABHA S. JAINI, professor of Buddhist studies, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Europe and Sri Lanka on the Jaini order of nuns
- RALPH W. NICHOLAS, professor of anthropology, University of Chicago, for research on Hinduism in Bengali society
- PATRICK PEEBLES, assistant professor of history, University of Missouri, Kansas City, for research in Sri Lanka on historical demography

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- GREGORY L. POSSEHL, assistant professor of anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, for research on cultural integration in pre-historic and early historic India
- STEPHEN RITTENBERG, assistant professor of history, Columbia University, for research in London and the United States on the impact of British rule on Pathan society in Peshawar Valley in the 19th and 20th centuries
- RICHARD G. SALOMON, research associate in South Asian languages and civilizations, University of Chicago, for codification and decipherment of the shell inscriptions of the Gupta era
- NORMAN H. ZIDE, professor of linguistics and South Asian studies, University of Chicago, for research in London on comparative linguistics of the Munda languages

SOUTHEAST ASIA

- PAUL R. DEUSTER, associate professor of economics, Ohio University, for research in Indonesia on the impact of development efforts in two villages
- GÉRARD DIFFLOTH, associate professor of linguistics, University of Chicago, for research in Europe on Mon-Khmer etymology and Srê oral literature
- HILDRED GEERTZ, professor of anthropology, Princeton University, for research in Europe on Balinese paintings and their European patrons
- DONN V. HART, professor of anthropology, Northern Illinois University, for research in the Philippines on ethnomedicine and social control in two villages
- CHARLES F. KEYES, professor of anthropology, University of Washington, for research on death rituals in Buddhist Thailand
- DANIEL S. LEV, professor of political science, University of Washington, for research in Indonesia and Malaysia on social change and legal ideology
- LIM TECK GHEE, senior research fellow, Center for Policies Research, University of Science, Malaysia, for research on the peasantry of Malaysia, 1945-1975

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

RUTH T. McVEY, reader in politics, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, for research on the background of the October 1965 coup in Indonesia

ONGHOKHAM, lecturer in history, University of Indonesia, for research in Indonesia, Europe, and the United States on the relative socioeconomic positions of rural elites and peasants in the Madiun residency during the 19th century

SULAK SIVARAKSA, visiting lecturer, Cornell University, for research on Prince Damrong of Thailand

Publications 1977-78

The publications listed on the following pages were issued mainly from October 1, 1977 through June 30, 1978 as the result of activities of committees or projects of the Council. The list does not include publications by fellows or by recipients of grants for individual research under the Council's own programs or under programs that it sponsors jointly with the American Council of Learned Societies. A separate list of publications by staff members is included at the end.

Except for materials published by the Council itself, the entries in this list of publications may be obtained directly from the listed publishers.

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- Archives of Missionary Cases.* Taipei: Institute of Modern History, 1977-78. Series V, 4 vols. Product of the activities of the Joint Committee on Sino-American Cooperation in the Humanities and Social Sciences.
- BIELBY, WILLIAM T., CLIFFORD B. HAWLEY, AND DAVID BILLS. *Research Uses of the National Longitudinal Surveys.* University of Wisconsin Institute for Research on Poverty Report SR-18. Madison, Wisconsin: Institute for Research on Poverty, 1978. Prepared in connection with a conference held October 14-16, 1977, sponsored by the Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators.
- CENTER FOR COORDINATION OF RESEARCH ON SOCIAL INDICATORS. *A Research Agenda for the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience: Report on the Social Science Research Council's Conference on the National Longitudinal Surveys, October 1977.* Washington, D.C.: Social Science Research Council, 1978. Report on the conference sponsored by the Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators.
- COLLIER, DAVID. "Industrialization and Authoritarianism in Latin America." *Items*, 31/32 (4/1):5-13, December 1977/March 1978. Report on a project on this topic sponsored by the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies.
- ECKMAN, THOMAS. *Thirty Years of Yugoslav Literature (1945-1975).* Ann Arbor: Michigan Slavic Publications, 1978. Joint Committee on Eastern Europe Publications Series Number 5.
- ELKANA, YEHUDA, JOSHUA LEDERBERG, ROBERT K. MERTON, ARNOLD THACKRAY, AND HARRIET ZUCKERMAN, editors. *Toward a Metric of Science: The Advent of Science Indicators.* New York: Wiley-Interscience, 1978. Papers from a conference cosponsored in 1974 by the Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators and the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (Stanford, California).
- GARRETÓN, MANUEL ET AL. *Chile: Cronología del Período 1970-73.* Santiago, Chile: Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences, 1978. Published in connection with the work of the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies.
- GEREFFI, GARY. "Drug Firms and Dependency in Mexico: The Case of the Steroid Hormone Industry." *International Organization*,

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- 32(1): 237-286, Winter 1978. Prepared in connection with the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies' project on multinational corporations.
- HOSOYA, CHIHIRO, AND MAKOTO SAITŌ, editors. *"Washington" taisei to Nichi-Bei kankei* (The "Washington" System and Japanese-American Relations). Tokyo: Tokyo University Press, 1978. Papers from a binational conference held January 5-9, 1976, cosponsored by the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies and the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.
- KAMEI, SHUNSUKE, AND HIDETOSHI KATŌ, editors. *Nihon to Amerika: Aite kuni no imeiji kenkyū* (Japan and America: Research on Mutual Images). Tokyo: Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, 1977. Papers from a binational conference held June 11-15, 1972, cosponsored by the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies and the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.
- KLEIN, LAWRENCE R. "Project LINK in 1977." *Items*, 31/32(4/1): 13-15, December 1977/March 1978. Published in connection with the activities of the Committee on Economic Stability and Growth.
- KOSTANICK, HUEY LOUIS, editor. *Population and Migration Trends in Eastern Europe*. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1977. Prepared in connection with the work of the Joint Committee on Eastern Europe.
- KRAUSS, ELLIS S., THOMAS P. ROHLEN, AND PATRICIA G. STEINHOFF. "Conflict in Postwar Japan." *Items*, 32(2):21-26, June 1978. Report on a project of the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies.
- LEVINE, ROBERT A. "Adulthood and Aging in Cross-Cultural Perspective." *Items*, 31/32(4/1):1-5, December 1977/March 1978. Report on a study group sponsored by the Committee on Work and Personality in the Middle Years.
- LINZ, JUAN J., AND ALFRED C. STEPAN, editors. *The Breakdown of Democratic Regimes*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1978. Papers from a conference held in 1973, sponsored in part by the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies.
- MATISOFF, SUSAN. "Kintōsho: Zeami's Song of Exile." *Monumenta Nipponica*, 32(4):441-458, Winter 1977. Prepared in connection with the work of the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies.

PUBLICATIONS

- MAYER, ANN ELIZABETH. "Stratification, Authority, and Justice in the Law of the Islamic Middle East: A Bibliographical Essay." Parts I-II. *British Society for Middle Eastern Studies Bulletin*, 4(2): 82-91, 1977; 5(1): 3-19, 1978. Commissioned by the Joint Committee on the Near and Middle East in connection with its project on hierarchy, authority, and justice in the contemporary Near and Middle East.
- MYTELKA, LYNN. "Technology Dependence in the Andean Group." *International Organization*, 32(1):100-139, Winter 1978. Prepared in connection with the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies' project on multinational corporations.
- PARKE, ROBERT, AND DAVID SEIDMAN. "Social Indicators and Social Reporting." In *American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals*, 435: 1-22, January 1978. Prepared in connection with the activities of the Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators.
- PETERSON, JAMES L. "Research on the Socioeconomic Life Cycle." *Items*, 32(2):27-31, June 1978. Report on a conference on the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience (NLS) held in October 1977, sponsored by the Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators.
- PICK, HERBERT L., JR., AND ELLIOT SALTZMAN, editors. *Modes of Perceiving and Processing Information*. Hillsdale, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1978. Prepared as a result of two conferences on this topic held in 1974 and 1975, sponsored by the Committee on Cognitive Research.
- Reflections on Scholarly Exchanges with the People's Republic of China, 1972-1976*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1978. Published under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China.
- RIECKEN, HENRY W., AND ROBERT F. BORUCH. "Social Experiments." *Annual Review of Sociology*, 4:511-532, 1978. Report resulting from the work of the former Committee on Experimentation as a Method for Planning and Evaluating Social Intervention (1971-75).
- ROSCH, ELEANOR, AND BARBARA E. LLOYD, editors. *Cognition and Categorization*. Hillsdale, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associ-

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- ates, 1978. Prepared as a result of two conferences on this topic held in 1974 and 1976, sponsored by the Committee on Cognitive Research.
- SCOTT, JAMES C. "Some Notes on Postpeasant Society." *Peasant Studies*, 7(3): 147-154, Summer 1978. Prepared in connection with the work of the Joint Committee on Southeast Asia.
- Secret Palace Memorials of the K'ang-hsi Period*. Taipei: National Palace Museum, 1977-78. Vols. 8-9. Published under an agreement initiated by the Joint Committee on Sino-American Cooperation in the Humanities and Social Sciences.
- SEIDMAN, DAVID. "Public Safety: Crime Is Up, But What About Punishment?" In *American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals*, 435: 248-267, January 1978. Prepared in connection with the activities of the Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators.
- SEFERAGIĆ, DUŠICA. "Scientific Work in Yugoslavia on Migrant Returnees and Their Impact on the Mother Country." *International Migration Review*, 11 (3):363-371, Fall 1977. Prepared in connection with the work of the Joint Committee on Eastern Europe.
- SMITH, HENRY D., II. "Tokyo as an Idea: An Exploration of Japanese Urban Thought Until 1945." *Journal of Japanese Studies*, 4(1): 45-80, Winter 1978. Prepared in connection with the work of the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies.
- SPIELERMAN, SEYMOUR. "Careers, Labor Market Structures, and Socioeconomic Achievement." *American Journal of Sociology*, 83(3):551-593, November 1977. Revised version of a paper presented at a conference held March 26-28, 1976, sponsored by the Committee on Work and Personality in the Middle Years.
- VALENZUELA, ARTURO. *Chile: The Breakdown of Democratic Regimes*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1978. Prepared in connection with a conference held in 1973, sponsored in part by the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies.
- WEINERT, RICHARD S. "Why Banks Lent to LDC's." *Foreign Policy*, 30:143-148, Spring 1978. Prepared in connection with the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies' project on multinational corporations.

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- Wheat Studies in the People's Republic of China*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1977. Published under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China.
- WHITE, JAMES W. "Internal Migration in Prewar Japan." *Journal of Japanese Studies*, 4(1): 81-123, Winter 1978. Prepared in connection with the work of the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies.

SERIALS

- Social Science Research Council Items*, Vol. 31/32, No. 4/1, December 1977/March 1978; Vol. 32, No. 2, June 1978.
- Social Indicators Newsletter*, Nos. 12-13, December 1977, May 1978. Published by the Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators.
- China Exchange Newsletter*, Vol. 5, No. 6, December 1977; Vol. 6, Nos. 1-3, February, April, June 1978. Published by the Joint Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China.

STAFF PUBLICATIONS (October 1, 1977-June 30, 1978)

- PARKE, ROBERT, AND DAVID SEIDMAN. "Social Indicators and Social Reporting." In American Academy of Political and Social Science, *Annals*, 435:1-22, January 1978.
- PETERSON, JAMES L. "Research on the Socioeconomic Life Cycle." *Items*, 32(2):27-31, June 1978.
- SEIDMAN, DAVID. "Public Safety: Crime Is Up, But What About Punishment?" In American Academy of Political and Social Science, *Annals*, 435:248-267, January 1978.
- SILLS, DAVID L. "Dialogue." In Milton Himmelfarb and Victor Baras, editors, *Zero Population Growth—For Whom? Differential Fertility and Minority Group Survival*. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1978, pages 166-167.
- . "Social and Behavioral Sciences." *The International Encyclopedia of Higher Education*, Volume 8. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1977, pages 3847-3849.

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SZANTON, DAVID L. (coauthored with WILLIAM BRADLEY, DAVID MORELL, AND STEPHEN YOUNG). *Thailand, Domino by Default? The 1976 Coup and Implications for U.S. Policy*. Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Center for International Studies, 1978.

Financial Statements

Financial Statements have been removed
by ERIC.

"END OF DOCUMENT"